MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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PERHAPS the most significant statement in connection with the annual report of the secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce noted in the REVIEW last week, dealt with the language school for the study of the Chinese language that has been established by the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. The secretary's report showed an annual attendance of 58 students during the year and that 24 certificates of proficiency had been granted to students. In referring to this phase of the Chamber's work the secretary said: "No word from me is necessary to emphasize the value attaching to a knowledge of the Chinese language." This statement is full of significance as to the activities of foreigners in the trade of China after the war and constitutes a complete change from the old attitude of foreigners in the matter of studying the Chinese language. A few years ago the new arrival in China was told that a knowledge of the Chinese language on the part of foreigners was impossible to acquire and that a serious study of the language would lead to insanity. Now we have the secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce urging a study of the language on the part of his nationals, and last month the American Consul-General at Shanghai, in cooperation with the American Legation in Peking, sent out a letter to all American organizations in China urging a study of the Chinese language. Part of the letter that was sent out reads: "The Legation calls attention to the intense commercial competition which will undoubtedly occur after the close of the war and the desirability of American commercial firms and representatives being prepared at every point to use the most effective methods in their work. There is no question that the relationship between foreign representatives and Chinese merchants and purchasers will have to be much closer in the future than it has been in the past. One of the chief requirements therefore is a knowledge of the Chinese language on the part of those foreigners doing business in China and this is being recognised by other nationalities represented here."

OUTSIDE of missionary circles (missionaries have always emphasised the importance of a knowledge of the Chinese language) the Germans were the first foreign business men to undertake a serious study of the language and customs of China, for purely business reasons. Then came the Japanese, who have been able to outdo the Germans, and all other foreigners. The Japanese have a complete college in Shanghai where their nationals are taught not only the language and customs of China, but they are given a complete course in economics and business administration as applied to China, as well. Under modern conditions the study of Chinese has been simplified until it now has no

terrors for the uninitiated. The Peking Language School, under the direction of W. B. Pettus, a graduate of the University of Missouri and Columbia University, is now said to be able to turn out students with a practical knowledge of Chinese in the short space of one year. In addition to the actual teaching, the School conducts popular lectures on subjects relating to China, so that in the course of a year the foreigner learns the language and also gains a fair knowledge of the customs, geography and conditions of the country. Practically every large American firm in Shanghai is now encouraging its employees to study Chinese and in the course of a few months it is hoped that an efficient language school may be established. In addition to its value in the promotion of business, a knowledge of the language has a greater and higher value in bringing about closer relations and understanding on the part of foreigners and Chinese. A serious study, investigation and research into the Chinese language on the part of foreigners in general will have a further effect in tending to simplifying the Chinese language for the Chinese themselves. It is not unusual for foreigners who understand the language to act as interpreters for Chinese themselves who happen to come from different districts and speak different dialects. With courses in Chinese history and language being established in America and Europe and with all foreigners in China studying the same subjects and on the other hand with China each year sending her best young men abroad for education, East and West most truly are laying the foundation for a better understanding in the near future.

THE Conference of Returned (Chinese) Students in Peking last month was an event of such importance—an importance which foreigners in China may not realize—that we make no apology for referring to it again in amplification of the article which appeared in the REVIEW last week. It will be remembered that in last week's account it was stated that the keynote of the whole Conference was brought out in the course of David Z. T. Yui's speech on what China might expect from her returned students, namely, *determination*. Mr. Yui's remarks on this point were as follows: "People tell us that we have a few excellent traits in our character, such as honesty, peace-loving, patience, industriousness and so on. Thank God we have some of these. At the same time let us not be blind to our faults and shortcomings. I do not propose to bring out a long list. I need to mention just one of our national besetting sins, which is procrastination and indecision. I do not know as a result of this fault how many concessions of rights we have been compelled to make and how many opportunities for uplift and improvement we have lost. If we have sufficient faith in democracy and in the Republic of China to unite and mobilize to the last man and dollar, and to happily donate all we have for the fullest consummation of it, we must not again fall into our besetting sin. We must not procrastinate. We must be determined not to allow our interest to flag, our enthusiasm to dampen, but to press forward until we have finally reached our goal. We must learn to acquire the strongest grit, to stick, for grit will win. Yes, dogged determination will help us over mountains of difficulties and adversities as well as over valleys of depression and despair. It will fortify us and give us courage. It will strengthen us to be undaunted amid trials, unbluffed by any opponent or foe, and absolutely unflinching in our loyalty to the cause. Let us enter into the spirit of those words of Major Murphy, organizer of the American Red Cross in Europe, who recently said in New York: 'We are fighting to-day the battle for individual liberty, for peoples to live as they choose, and it is a fight that if it takes everything we have got in this country, if it lays us flat and ruined, if it takes every man of military age to go there and not come back, it is worth the price to win.' What a firm and grim determination not only to fight for but to win and make secure democracy! It is this type of determination which our national flag bids us have."

THE new world that it will be necessary to construct upon the ruins of the present war was the theme of a very instructive address delivered at the American Song Service last Sunday afternoon by the Rev. Paul Hutchinson of Nanking. Taking as a basis for his remarks the Apostle Paul's Letter to the Colossians, the Rev. Hutchinson emphasized that it was high time for all of us to bring our thoughts in line with those of the new world which was bound to be created. "If there is any clear sentiment in the lands whose life is open to our study these days it is this: That there must be a new basis for international relations and that the causes of such catastrophes as this war must be eliminated. Men have not climbed their Calvaries during these four hideous years for nothing. They are determined that the cross upon which humanity has been crucified shall once more be the symbol of salvation. If it is not, then all this suffering has been in vain," said Mr. Hutchinson. "But there is evident intention that it shall not have been in vain. The most enheartening fact in this dark day is that men who are in authority now and other men who will be in authority in the new world are taking tangible steps to secure the future. Of such are the endorsements of a League to Enforce Peace, which will insure against unwarranted and unwarned attack. Of such are the proposals of labor for the future international organization of central Africa—that

continent which offers so many prizes to a greedy and conscienceless imperialism. Of such are the suggestions for an international administration and development of the internal resources of the backward portions of the earth. Of such, even, was the attempt of the Bolsheviki to bring an immediate peace on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities, thus showing the folly and uselessness of war. What do all these things mean when you analyze them? Simply that men are determined to set up righteousness, justice, truth, a practical brotherhood in the affairs of nations. And what are these but the foundation stones of the Kingdom for whose coming we pray? Yet these things are not enough. No mechanical schemes to secure the future ever will be enough. If Germany teaches any one lesson to-day it is this: Put not your trust in machinery. There must be a moral and spiritual awakening behind the political realignment to render it secure. The whole thing must spring and find its root in a quickening of the world's souls."

DESPITE a number of untoward conditions, among them being internal disturbances, high freight rates, high prices and restricted shipping facilities, China enjoyed greater prosperity in the year 1917 than in any previous period of her history, as we learn from the annual Report of the Maritime Customs issued several days ago. The value of the direct foreign trade last year was Haikwan (Customs) Taels 102,450,404, which is about 14 millions taels above the figures for 1916. The two countries which have reaped the most advantage from existing conditions are America and Japan, and it is not altogether surprising to find that the latter has had by far "the best of it." For purposes of comparison we will take 1913, the last full year before the war in Europe started. The total of imports from, and exports to, the United States during that year amounted to Tls. 73,077,499, with just a small percentage of greater exports from China to America than there were of imports from America to China. Both the export and import figures had grown year by year during the war years so that for the year 1917 the imports from America to China amounted to Tls. 60,960,777, and the exports to America from China to Tls. 94,786,229. The point to bear in mind here is that America sold to China during 1917 something less than double of what she did in 1913, but bought not far from three times as much from China during the same year. Turning now to the figures for Japan we find that Japan has maintained its pre-war status of selling to China about double as much as she buys from her. In 1913 imports into China from Japan amounted to Tls. 119,346,662; exports from China to Japan to Tls. 65,544,186. The relative figures for 1917 were: Tls. 221,666,891; Tls. 105,773,819. It will be noted that Japan almost doubled her sales to China since 1915 and while her purchases from China also greatly increased they have not increased as much as Japan's sales to China.

AS the Report points out, conditions have been very favorable to Japanese weavers and they have taken full advantage of the opportunity. Although British and American goods show a decrease the deficiency was supplied by Japan; and the fact remains that the Chinese spent over 22 million taels more on cotton goods in 1917 than they did in 1916. Silk is the premier export from China. This has been stated so often as to make repetition tiresome to many of our readers. The fact is, however, that China exported during 1917 Tls. 53,301,251 worth of steam filature white raw silk, and over 10 million taels worth of various other kinds and products of silk. We state this for fear that so important a matter might be lost sight of abroad amidst the din of war and the reports of disturbance in China. Next in the scale of value of export comes tea, more than 20 million taels worth of the black and green varieties having been exported in 1917, which by the way was a very bad year, the export having fallen to almost half of what it was during the previous year. One of the principal reasons for this great decline was the restriction placed on imports into Great Britain. Bean oil has been in such great demand in America and in Japan that the value of exports of this product has grown to be almost as great as that of tea. A significant statement in the Report is that Chinese cigarettes are everywhere competing with those imported, and it seems probable that all cigarettes consumed in China, with the exception of superior qualities imported for the use of foreigners, will before long be manufactured in this country.

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

J. L. HUTCHISON
NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE
ROOM 529. 17 BATTERY PLACE
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

SHANGHAI has been rather late in coming into line with practically all the world in allowing the spirit of violence to penetrate its daily life, but it now seems to be making up for lost time. With a member of the Consular Body being shot in the breast by one of his nationals and barely escaping with his life, to be followed several days later by a riot of ricsha coolies which was only put down by shooting some of them, one of them stone dead—shots being fired at the coolies by members of the Police force and by one private citizen, at least—life in Shanghai has suddenly become exciting. The facts in the two incidents are briefly as follows. Some months ago several Portuguese citizens fled to Japan after having, so it is alleged, relieved Shanghai residents of several hundred thousand dollars in connection with share transactions. After long negotiations they were extradited from Japan. Last Sunday a daily newspaper contained photos of the three men who had been brought back, and two of the relatives of these absconders, having somehow or other got the idea into their heads that their (the Portuguese) Consul was responsible for the appearance of the pictures in print, proceeded to the Consulate to protest, punctuating their objections with several shots, one of which grazed the Consul's chest, but without causing any serious wound. The extradited three Portuguese and their two relatives are now being examined at the Portuguese preliminary court.

THE affair of the ricsha coolies was a much more serious matter. As a result of stricter regulative measures recently introduced by the Shanghai Police, a growing spirit of resentment among the coolies had been developing during the previous week or two, and when last Wednesday morning a native policeman, in order to enforce his directions as to the location of several ricshas, forcibly removed the license plates, this served as a signal for several hundred ricsha coolies in the neighborhood to commence a series of terrorizing manoeuvres, which were probably premeditated. The mob of coolies vented their ill-feelings on the objects which they considered were being discriminated in favor of, as they felt they were being discriminated against, namely, the tramcars. In Avenue and Carter Roads they forcibly held up the cars, smashed about a thousand dollars' worth of glass in the cars, and forcibly drove passengers, native and foreign, out of them. A foreign Police Inspector was hit by a stone, and the affair was only brought to an end by the Police, assisted by a Shanghai civilian, firing several shots into the mob. The Volunteers were called out and remained on guard duty during the night by way of precaution, but their services were not required. Now, it is *apropos* to make a few words of comment. Riots, as such, can never be condoned, but the fact remains that nearly every riot that has occurred in Shanghai has had the result of revealing, or at least more prominently calling attention to, a state of injustice and abuse; and one notes with pleasure that the principal daily newspaper in Shanghai brings attention to this point. It is an undoubted fact that Shanghai policemen are in the habit of abusing their prerogative of appropriating ricsha coolies license plates, which they proceed to do on the slightest pretext, and the unfortunate coolies have had no appeal or redress. The *North China Daily News* in summing up the situation says: "The ricshaman finds his scanty earnings seriously diminished and, having no guild to protect him; he riots. Obviously, such violence must be suppressed, but the public may feel leniently towards the sinner."

What Japan Really Wants of China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

CHINESE-JAPANESE secret negotiations partly concluded and partly still proceeding prove to be of paramount interest, and let us see what they are. Reports regarding them are numerous as well as conflicting, but out of them something tangible can be extracted without misleading the reading public. No doubt now exists of the exchange of notes between the two governments in which two fundamental principles governing their future relations figured most conspicuously. These notes, and a military agreement under negotiation, according to those who know them, would seal the fate of China and bind her to Japan forever as a vassal state in reality if not in name. This is what Japan wants from China.

In the midst of the Great War in 1915, Japan presented to China twenty-one demands revealing the extent of her territorial ambition. Only half of that ambition was then realized. As the War is drawing to a close—so many of her statesmen believe—she intends to realize the other half of it. Hence the present secret negotiations. A chaotic state of affairs in Russia has rendered them possible. After the conclusion of a separate peace between Russia and Germany, at the end of February, contradictory reports were extensively circulated, causing much uneasiness to the peace-loving Chinese. Some confirmed the signing of a separate treaty whilst others doubted it. At the same time many people expressed the fear that a vast horde of German and Austrian prisoners then caged in Siberia would be liberated to fight the Far East. This fear was much aggravated by reports received by the Chinese Government from the Military Governors in Heilungkiang and Kirin stating that the German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia had actually been set free and were marching towards the Manchurian border. This

was the precise situation in Asia six weeks ago, of which Japan promptly took advantage.

On that occasion General Aoki, Japanese Military Adviser to the Chinese Government, rendered signal service to his own government by hastily calling upon President Feng Kwo-chang and proffering the advice that the best thing for China to do under the distressing circumstance was to cooperate with Japan. A conversation soon afterwards took place between the Chinese Minister in Tokio and the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Motono, with regard to the diplomatic side of the question, and another conversation was simultaneously held with the Vice-Chief of the Japanese General Staff, General Tanaka, concerning military affairs. In a few days there came from the Japanese Government two suggestions, one of which China was asked to choose—choose she must. The first suggestion was to the effect that Chinese and Japanese military officers should come together, consult and make a military agreement respecting operation of their troops in Manchuria and Siberia in anticipation of German troubles. The agreement was to be rectified by the two governments afterwards. The second suggestion stated that the diplomatic representatives of the two countries should discuss the fundamental principles of cooperation, and exchange notes when they have agreed upon the principles. Following this, a military agreement was to be made as an annex. The Cabinet Ministers unanimously decided to accept the first suggestion, believing that a purely military agreement would concern only the field operations of the Chinese and Japanese troops and would therefore be devoid of all political significance. But through the skillful manipulation of someone high up the second suggestion was actually accepted. In consequence, Japan proposed two fundamental principles as contents of the notes to be exchanged. They were: "In view of the spreading of German influence into the Far East which is bound to endanger the public safety and general peace in this hemisphere, (1) China and Japan agree to adopt a common foreign policy to meet the circumstance; (2) Consequent upon the adoption of such a common foreign policy, China and Japan agree to appoint a military commission to consult and discuss measures in detail, which should be taken and carried out." There was, however, no time limit set for the termination of the obligations as therein mentioned. These two principles were agreed to by China with some slight modification, which practically amounted to nothing, and the notes embodying them were finally exchanged in the latter part of March. Some point out that these notes are tantamount to a treaty for an offensive and defensive alliance and that their force will exist forever. When the Japanese statesmen first thought of embodying such vague terms in the notes, they undoubtedly had in their mind the alliance made between the British and Portuguese Governments in the eighteenth century, for the termination of which no provision was made, as is pointed out by a Chinese diplomat. The vagueness of the wording of the notes makes this interpretation quite plausible.

Negotiations were chiefly conducted in Tokio by Chang Chung-hsiang, the Chinese Minister to Japan, and the Japanese Government directly, without the knowledge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking, which is said to have been relegated to the background. Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui's lieutenants have been directing them, having established a close relationship with high officials of the Mikado during their visits to that country last year. Although the notes have already been exchanged, they are still being kept secret, but no formal denial of their existence has ever been issued by the Chinese or the Japanese Governments. Besides these documents, a military agreement is being negotiated, consisting of twelve articles, in which the control of the Chinese railways, the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese troops, the power of commanding the troops of both countries in Siberia, the reorganization of the arsenals in Shanghai, Techow and Hankow with Japanese assistance, the purchase of fifty per cent of arms and ammunition from Japan, the training of Chinese troops for the eastern front or for guarding against the spread of German influence into the Far East, the appointment of Japanese police advisers to prevent German intrigues within the country, the movement of the Chinese naval force, will be stipulated. A formidable document it will be when it is ready for signature! In addition, there are several articles concerning purely diplomatic matters, the purpose for whose insertion in the military agreement is to perpetuate the notes, or rather to create a different interpretation as to the period for their effectiveness. Most of these demands from Japan have been acceded to, it is understood. They are more cleverly worded than the twenty-one demands of 1915. Take the demand for the control of the Chinese railways as an illustration. It provides for the common management of the railways in both Japan and China in case of emergency. How we are going to manage the Japanese railways jointly when necessity arises is beyond my comprehension. There is a humorous touch in the demand characteristic of astute Japanese statesmen.

Somewhere in Peking there now sits a Chinese-Japanese joint military commission, which has been formed in accordance with the fundamental principles as set forth in the notes to discuss details of these demands. The Commission is holding the death and life power over China in its hands. Japan's representatives to the conference are Major-General Sato, Military Attache of the Japanese Legation in Peking, and General Nishida, a member of the Japanese General Staff, whilst China is represented by General Chin

Yun-peng, of the War Participation Bureau and a righthand man of Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui, and General Aoki, Japanese Military Advisor to the Government. The Japanese representatives are assisted by seven officers, who arrived in China shortly before the return of their Minister, Baron Hayashi, and whose interview with the then Acting Prime Minister, Chien Nun-hsun, in which the demands were broached, precipitated his hasty resignation. Negotiations between representatives of these two countries are steadily proceeding, and strict secrecy is observed. On good authority, however, I learn at the time of writing that the military agreement was not yet signed up to this morning, April 13.

The presence of Baron Sakatani, the brilliant Japanese financier and former Minister of Finance, cannot be unconnected with the general campaign of his government to conquer China not by force of arms, but by peaceful means. Baron Sakatani came here a fortnight ago and is now staying in the Hotel of Wagons-lits. Reports indicate that he will be appointed Advisor to the Ministry of Finance but they are untrue, I am assured. He is here for a particular purpose —the making of an economic alliance between China and Japan. He advocates the reform of China's currency and suggests the adoption of the gold standard similar to Japan's. He is represented to have told the President and the Prime Minister in one of their interviews that China should use the same kind of coins, namely, Yens, so that they can be current in both countries. The notes will likely result in the transference of part of our political powers to Japan whilst the coming economic alliance will place China under the Japanese yoke of gold. Baron Sakatani has nominally been sent by the Japanese Banking Group to study China's currency problem, but in reality he has come to try to accomplish the Japanese economic hegemony in the Far East. A powerful Chinese Cabinet Minister is assisting him in this unholy mission. Time alone will reveal his name.

All the intelligent Chinese recognize the necessity of cooperation between China and Japan in Manchuria in case of German menace, but nevertheless we consider it extremely unwise to play ourselves into Japanese hands in consequence of this recognition. So far as China is concerned, she only desires that no German influence will be spread into her territory. Military operations by these two countries should therefore be confined to Manchuria only. Should Japan harbor any ambition other than the legitimate preservation of the peace of Asia—which I believe she does not—China cannot lend her any aid. We would never hesitate to fight the Germans or pro-German Russians bent upon disturbing the peace in this part of the world, but it is an entirely different matter if we are called upon to do anything which will be injurious to the national interests of Russia in general. Aside from moral reasons, our territory, extending as it does to as far as Outer Mongolia and Manchuria, is indefensible and can be easily invaded. In view of this, China must not allow herself to be bound by any diplomatic instrument or military agreement to do what Japan may dictate. It is not yet too late to ask the Japanese Government to declare its aims and its real objects in dealing with the new situation in Russia. What does Japan intend to do—militarily and politically? If her answers to these questions are satisfactory and if the notes exchanged are not detrimental to China's and the Allies' interests, it is difficult to see why the texts of the notes remain secret. During the last few years many similar documents were exchanged between nations. For instance, the Takahashi-Root Agreement, the Japanese-British Alliance and the Hayashi-Lansing Agreement. All of them were promptly published. Why not the Chinese-Japanese notes? Even if they concern military affairs there is no need to fear that they will leak out. In 1912 some notes of a military nature were exchanged between Sir Edward Grey, representing the British Government, and the then French Ambassador in London, representing his government. They were published. As friendly relations exist between China and Japan and much has been heard of them of late, it is unthinkable that any transaction which is beneficial to China cannot bear the searching light of publicity. The two governments are urged to have these notes published by all means at an early date and let the public know exactly what is further going on behind the closed door of the massive building.

Unfortunately, secret diplomacy, which is universally denounced in Europe and America, has come into vogue in Asia. It has called forth harsh criticism in many quarters, both foreign and Chinese. "But what we deplore most is the suspicious way in which the negotiations are being conducted," comments the *Morning Bell*, an influential Chinese daily in the Capital, whose subscription manager told me yesterday that its circulation had increased from three thousand to five thousand copies per day during the last week on account of its publication of news on the Chinese-Japanese negotiations. The paper continues: "If all important military and diplomatic questions arising between the two countries were to be discussed in such a way one could easily guess how disastrous the results will be to China. Another thing which we are at a loss to understand is the policy and attitude of Japan. As China and Japan have always been on friendly terms with each other and as their woes and blessings are often interwoven it is their duty to preserve peace in the Far East jointly. Of course, before a joint expedition can be sent to Siberia, some kind of agreement must be made. But, if the terms of the agreement are not detrimental to China and are within the

bounds of ordinary decent and friendly intercourse the negotiation may as well be conducted openly and frankly. Now many days have passed since the negotiation began, but the authorities of the two countries are still trying to deny that it had yet commenced. This kind of secret diplomacy serves only to arouse the suspicion of the public."

For the publication of the above editorial in the *Morning Bell*, the Police Department sent a warning that further criticism along the line will justify its interference. During the last week, the Peking press has paid more attention to the negotiations than before. Besides the *Morning Bell*, the *Kuomin Kung Pao*, the *Tai Chung Pao*, and the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao*, all conservative papers, have joined in the protest against the proposed sale of their country to Japan—the present negotiations are so considered by newspaper men. To show the popularity of the cause for which they are fighting, their circulations have increased twofold.

Allied diplomats naturally view the negotiations proceeding in the locked rooms with considerable suspicion, no matter what amount of assurance the Japanese officials may give to them that they are dealing with China squarely and above board. Inquiries, according to the press, have been made by the British Minister, Sir John Jordon, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the 9th instant. He asked Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang whether there was any truth in all these reports. The answer was in the affirmative. Another diplomat also called at the Foreign Office, demanded to know details of the negotiations, and insisted that he must be informed before any agreement was to be signed. Pressmen, in endeavoring to ascertain these reports from Minister Lu, were told that "his teeth are sore" and that they could not be received.

Peking, April 14th.

Shanghai's "Sanitary" System

A DISCUSSION of sanitation measures, actual and contemplated, employed in Shanghai is peculiarly appropriate at the present time in view of the recent severe epidemics of infectious diseases and the possibility that the Municipality may take over the water supply system—all three subjects being closely interrelated. As cities in China go—we speak now of Chinese cities purely under native control—Shanghai, under foreign control, is a marvel of cleanliness, but, with all due deference, the fact remains that Shanghai, except in the immediate vicinity of the main thoroughfares, is an extremely dirty city when compared with most Western cities and particularly with Manila, which at the time of the American occupation was one of the most filthy places in the Far East.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness,"—as the Chinese laundryman in an American city announced on the sign of his laundry, which was situated next to a church—and cleanliness is, like many of the diseases which its practice obviates, contagious. With all due deference to the Chinese people it cannot be said that the great mass of people pay much attention to the science of sanitation, and the principal reason why things are as they are here is that there is a population of Chinese not far short of a million in the various jursdictions which in the *ensemble* are usually known as Shanghai. The policy has been followed, generally speaking, of having sanitary measures approximate the usual Chinese idea rather than of having the Chinese populace conform more closely to Western ideas of sanitation. That, it will be remembered, was also the system which had grown up in the city of San Francisco, where, however, things are now happily placed on a different basis—thanks mostly to the earthquake of some years ago which destroyed the old Chinatown and on the ruins of which there has been built a city, still essentially Chinese in appearance but otherwise closely following Western standards.

In view of the close relation which the subject of sanitation in Shanghai bears to the question of Chinese inhabiting the Settlement, it will not be inappropriate to insert here a few thoughts in this respect. That the great influx of Chinese residents into Settlements under foreign jurisdiction has been one of the contributing reasons for Shanghai having become by far the premier port in China, is a fact so evident as to require no demonstration. The very circumstance that foreign merchants when delivering cargo to their native customers on credit—as a usual rule, as a matter of fact they do not do so and it is in reality the firm's compradore that does it, but this in a way affects the argument—has as security property belonging to Chinese situated in an area under foreign control, is a very large contributing factor towards the development of trade, and it is an undoubted fact that had any policy of excluding Chinese from residence in the Foreign Settlements ever been adopted the result would have been greatly to hamper the selling of foreign merchandise to the Chinese populace. But there is a wide difference between having the doors of the Settlement thrown wide open to the native of education and means and the adoption of a policy of *laissez faire* either with the object, or with the result, of accomodating the "unwashed mob." The latter policy is that which has actually been followed in Shanghai, and any really effective installation of modern sanitation systems and sanitary methods here would undoubtedly result in a considerably increased cost of living generally, and this would be felt mostly by the several hundreds of thousands of natives who are now herded

together in hovels which are undoubtedly a disgrace to a foreign-managed city, and which inside and out are prolific breeding places for disease, particularly during the very moist and hot summer months.

A possible consequence of the increased rentals which would follow as a result of the introduction of stricter sanitary regulations would be that a certain proportion of the poorer classes of Chinese might be driven away. While this in itself would not be of any great detriment to the Settlement, still it is to be borne in mind that the Chinese who at present reside here do so of their own free will. Even under existing conditions they find it to their advantage to pay the more expensive rentals incidental to life in the area under foreign control, rather than to reside within the area purely under Chinese jurisdiction. The reason why they prefer the Settlement life is of course that the additional advantages which they thus obtain outweigh the extra expense. It is therefore by no means a foregone conclusion that one of the results of the introduction of strict sanitary measures would be to drive out any portion of the present Chinese population. On the contrary, the eventual result would more likely be to attract still more Chinese to the Settlement—the fact that it would be the better class of natives who would be attracted is merely an additional reason why better sanitary measures should be inaugurated at an early date.

In order that the reader unacquainted with affairs in China may understand the situation here—and, what is much more important, that residents of Shanghai should have brought to their minds a realization of the Slough of Despond through which they have become accustomed to be dragged—it is necessary to state what sanitary conditions in Shanghai are. Except for a few private installations, lavatory and bathroom equipments such as those to which the ordinary day laborer in American cities is accustomed, are unknown in Shanghai, and one of the most discouraging sights which greets an American coming out here, whether it be a business man, a tourist, or the young lady who comes out as a bride, is that which greets the eye when the average bathroom door is opened.

Except in Tsingtao, where a modern sanitary sewerage system has been in operation for a number of years, the Foreign Settlements in China still continue to use the same plan of refuse removal as that which was in use in Manila at the time of the American occupation, but which has long since been dispensed with. One of the most disgusting scenes to be seen in Shanghai is the coolie with the two pails carrying away the accumulation of the twenty-four hours previously; and, unfortunately, this work which ought to be done, as it is in Hongkong for example, in the very early hours of the morning, is continued here well towards the noon hour. The sale of the refuse brings a large annual revenue to the Municipal exchequer; and medical authorities have been found to advocate the continuance of the present method on the ground that it is the one best suited for conditions as they exist in Shanghai.

Shanghai lies on a flat sandy tract of alluvial soil; or, as one writer has wittily put it, Shanghai has no geology; it is all mud. The muddy tidal creek whose current alternately flows in one direction and then in the other is the source of the water for the Shanghai Water Works, and the average analysis shows a considerable amount of chlorine. The murky waters of this stream are day by day becoming greasier and dirtier, and whereas the analysis of the water in previous years spoke of its high chemical purity, present-day reports contain the stock comment: "The results of analysis show satisfactory purification."

It is a relief, and a great one indeed, to turn to the neighboring city of Manila and to inspect in the mind's eye the very excellent sanitary sewerage system which has been installed there. On November 12, 1908, Governor-General Smith turned the wheel opening the gates giving to Manila an additional supply of 50,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours. The water is carried from the headworks to the tunnel by means of a steel pipe line, 40 inches in diameter, 10½ miles long. The cost of the completed water supply system was about 4,000,000 pesos. At about the same time Manila completed the installation of the new sewer system, and the Manila health authorities consider that the more than 3,000,000 pesos spent to install it, in addition to the annual operation charges of 150,000 pesos, is money well spent. The Manila sewers range in size from 27 metres to 1.75 meters. There are five sub-stations, ranging in capacity from 800,000 to 12,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. Branches or outlet pipes have been provided at intervals of 12 meters. The system is ventilated by omitting the vent pipe and continuing the soil pipe and vent stack of each house connection full size through and above the roof. Flush tanks with suitable connections to the water system supply have been constructed at the ends of the primary lateral sewers for the purpose of keeping them clean and in a satisfactory condition. These tanks have been built to hold about 1,320 liters of water each and are provided with gates and handles for operation by hand. The pumping plant consists of centrifugal pumps driven by electric motors, and are designed to be automatic, the rise and fall of the sewage in the sewer starting or stopping the pumps as occasion may require. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be gathered from the fact that the excavation alone represented 260,000 cubic meters and the iron pipe used weighed 2,108 metric tons and measured 2½ kilometers.

Granted that, owing to the very near approach to a dead level which characterizes the superficie of Shanghai, the problem of installing a sanitary sewerage system in Shanghai is a much more difficult one than it was say in Manila or Tsingtao, it is none the less—indeed all the more—high time that a scientific and technical investigation by competent sanitary engineers should be made. Shanghai is certainly rich enough to pay for such a very much needed improvement; and, particularly, in case the water system is acquired, as it probably will be, the installation of a sanitary system becomes a matter of all the greater importance. Shanghai ratepayers are called upon to provide the public free of charge with very elaborate programs of music and facilities for dancing, and there is no likelihood that they would object to pay for something that would be a very much greater step than either of the above in the direction of modern civilization.

G. W. M.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce Entertains Americans

MORE than a hundred of the leading American business and professional men of Shanghai were entertained at a banquet given Monday evening, April 15, by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at the Chamber of Commerce building on North Honan Road. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese Chamber, presided, and an elaborate menu was served in the large banquet room, which was decorated with Chinese and American flags and with ferns and flowers. Music was furnished by the Chinese military band from the arsenal.

The principal speech of the evening on the part of the Chinese hosts was made by Shen Lien-fang, vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber, who was followed by Consul-General Thomas Sammons, W. A. Burns for the American Chamber of Commerce, Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court of China, and W. S. Fleming, president of the American Association of China.

In his address of welcome, the Vice-Chairman of the leading organization of Chinese business men in part said:

"It is, I believe, 60 years since the opening of this commercial port, that we a body of business men, are met here to-night in reunion with American officials and business men. That this reunion should take place now at a juncture when America and China are in alliance in a great war for a great cause and when both countries possess a Republican government, marks it as a unique occasion, and I hope that hereafter American and Chinese merchants will have frequent occasions to meet and discuss matters with each other.

"It seems to me that it would not be necessary to meet on all occasions at banquets, but if we can meet and hear from you true Republican knowledge, instruction as to manufactures, information as to commercial methods and experiences, it will indeed be most fortunate for our people.

"I anticipate that after the termination of the war, competition in world commerce will be keen and though the United States and China have scarcely made much preparation, I surmise that our success in mutual commerce should surpass that of other nations in that direction.

"For the past five years some confusion has reigned in the policy of the Government at Peking, but the United States has not demanded a single condition in exchange for benefits. Although we, as business men, do not intermeddle in politics, we can see these things very clearly and are fully alive to the fact that American treatment of China is upright and aboveboard and is to be respected and appreciated."

The speaker then expressed his gratitude to the American Minister at Peking and to the American Consul-General at Shanghai for assistance rendered by them in solving special commercial problems that have arisen in connection with the trade of China and the United States and expressed especial appreciation of the work of Americans to improve the silk industry of China. Continuing, he said:

"Formerly many kinds of German goods were consumed in China but since the War this source of supply has been cut off. Even British or French goods are scarce in imports; only American goods continue to come as usual, and even such commodities as dyes, which did not come from America, now come from your country and are well manufactured. Here is a splendid opportunity for the extension of United States and Chinese commerce.

"We Chinese have a habit of sticking to the use of one kind of goods to which they have become accustomed. The Chamber, therefore, hopes that your goods of all kinds will continue to come as soon as possible and thus block future competitors.

"To us Chinese it appears a pity that your government often interdicts exports of certain goods. Products for military purposes are no doubt to be prohibited, but for goods necessary in trade certificates are granted by the Chinese authorities which are then despatched to the American manufacturers before they may apply for the issue of export licenses. With regard to goods ordered before the order of prohibition and not for military purposes, I would

suggest that our Chamber may present certificates to your Consulate here and request the Consul to telegraph his government to issue licenses for export—which would be a more expeditious and convenient plan. I express this view with the object of extending the field for American goods during the opportunity afforded by this war and securing for them a prominent place.

"I wish also to say that the dispensation of justice in courts by American officials has much to do with promotion of free and friendly commercial intercourse and relations. Chinese residents in these settlements are under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court and in the present political confusion in China numerous occasions arise over the question of authority in the court.

"Our friend, Mr. Perkins the American Assessor, is most fair and impartial. He has stated to our Chairman, Chu Pao-san, that in cases between Chinese in that court the Chinese Magistrates should decide and the Foreign Assessor's position be merely that of an Assessor. Such a remark has not often been heard and Chinese residents are grateful for this American sense of justice.

"I now come to the American Chamber of Commerce. It has been organized for several years and its committee consists of the most prominent business men here. I would suggest that after this meeting we meet from time to time to arrange matters involving American and Chinese commerce, and I can assure you that we shall receive and treat your Chamber with the utmost sincerity and friendship."

Mr. Sammons, American Consul-General at Shanghai, in response to the address of welcome, said:

"The occasion is memorable because it comes at a time when China may justly celebrate its billion-tael foreign trade high water-mark, and also it guarantees closer trade relations between China and foreign business men. China's trade has from year to year risen higher and higher, regardless of internal or external conditions. And while fifty years ago the flowery flag—as you love to designate our national emblem—was more numerously represented at this port and in China than it is to-day, it is now returning to you over a modern commercial fleet that will from this time forward steadily increase.

"To-day Shanghai merchants sell more of China's products to the United States than they do to any other two countries. With more ships available this magnificent trade would have been still further increased. There will be more ships and more trade in the future; ships and trade for all, in fact; and as a result the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai is destined to become one of the foremost business organisations of the world."

Mr. Sammons concluded by asking for reliable commercial information, which he promised to transmit to America.

W. A. Burns, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, in his address said:

"All Americans, I am sure, are proud of our relations with China commercially and politically. Commercially we can visualise back to the days of the clipper ships when America was the common carrier to China ports through the superiority of her ships and the men who sailed them. One of these clipper ships (the good ship *Sovereign of the Seas*) made the voyage from Hongkong to New York in 90 days.

"Our trade with you started in the year 1784; the first vessel, the *Empress of China*, 360 tons carpenter's measurement, left New York February 22 of that year (Washington's Birthday) and returned May 11, 1785. Throughout the many years since we first established trade relations with you, there have been very few instances indeed of strained relations through commercial dealing on either side; and any instances which may have arisen can, I think, be attributed entirely to lack of understanding on one side or on both.

"For all practical purposes we are allies in a cause the success of which is as necessary to you as to us—to you for the preservation of your great country that will make possible your complete industrial and political development as well as safeguarding your entity as a great Power; to us for the preservation of those institutions of freedom and good-will on earth to men founded by our ancestors.

"The difficulties of commerce are multiplying daily. The risks assumed by foreign traders at the present time are hard to calculate. Here your Chamber can be of great assistance in making clear to merchants and dealers in general that all steps taken by our Government are necessities occasioned by this condition of War, and in no case is there any real desire other than to make trading as free as possible under present conditions.

"But supplies for our own armies and our navy must come first; then foodstuffs and supplies for our allies. Supplying these necessities meant a tremendous ship-building program, taxing capacities of all suppliers of ship-building material. General supplies for armies and navy and allies (coupled with the transfer of troops from training camps to seashore and to Europe) means taxing to the limit of their several capacities, labor, railways, manufactures and steamships. Hence, the merchant's purely trading needs can come up for consideration only after these other needs have been cared for.

"Your Chamber should also take every step possible to enlighten producers as to the positive advantages in profit and increased trade through establishing a level of quality and a high standard thereof. Many a time in America

I have heard the remark *apropos* of imports from China—I could pay twice as much and double the business if I could only be sure of the quality.

"The question of licenses for import cargo into America is now being dealt with by our Chamber, and we hope arrangements can be made to relieve the situation in some degree at least.

"Your Chamber should have great influence in bringing about cooperative investments for the development of your country's industries as between Americans and Chinese and your merchants should heartily support you in a scheme for organising a publicity campaign in America in China's interest, thus helping to pave the way to more complete mutual understanding and great expansion of commercial and industrial interests.

I sincerely trust that our Chambers will arrange to appoint special committees for co-operation and consultation."

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, was the next speaker. He in part said:

"The tea which caused so much trouble in Boston, beginning about 1773, came from China. And as it was the tax on tea which led ultimately to the American Revolution, which brought independence—China which has contributed so much to civilization—e. g. the printing press, the mariners' compass and gunpowder —might almost claim, following a process like that of "the house that Jack built," that she is the source of America's national existence.

On February 22, 1784, the *Empress of China*, an American ship under Captain Green, sailed from New York with a cargo of ginseng for Canton. The supercargo of that ship was Major Samuel Shaw of Massachusetts, a former United States artillery officer who had served in the Revolution, and it was he who initiated the humble beginnings of American trade in the great emporium of South China. In 1790 he was commissioned by President Washington as Consul at Canton, being the first Consul of the United States, and I believe of any Power, in China.

The *Empress of China* was the forerunner of a great fleet which, though often threatened and at times diminished, has never ceased to ply between the ports of these two great countries. And that pioneer craft deserves a place in the world's maritime history beside the historic *Mayflower* or even the caravels of Columbus. It was followed by rude sailing craft which covered the vast distance between north Atlantic ports and China, rounding Cape Horn and crossing the mighty Pacific. They carried cargoes of ginseng and of cotton, and often turned aside for the Pacific Coast of North America to barter with the natives for furs, or stopped at the Hawaiian Islands for sandalwood. These cargoes they took to China and there exchanged for stores of tea, silk and porcelain. "The Americans" observes the critical historian Thwaites, "were for nearly twenty years left almost alone in this important trade." The voyages usually consumed about five years and the voyagers returned with the prestige of globe trotters and explorers. Thus American trading ships by scores and even hundreds in a single year it is said visited the Far East and so familiar did the stars and stripes become to the Chinese that their name for America was the "Land of the Flowery Flag."

The Civil War drove our shipping from the seas and the epoch which followed was one of internal development which withdrew the attention of our people from outside affairs. But the tide of Sino-American trade has never ebbed entirely. We have just joined in celebrating the seventieth milestone of a great American shipping company—the Pacific Mail – whose two generations of trans-oceanic service testify to the continuity of Sino-American commerce. And though that commerce has waxed and waned we may all rejoice that, like the Pacific Mail which is its type, it has recently taken on new life. May that revival be permanent and ever expansive and may the firm and friendly ties which it occasions increasingly bind the two great nations whose territory so nearly surrounds earth's mightiest ocean.

W. S. Fleming, president of the American Association of China, the last speaker of the evening, in the course of his remarks said:

"The American Association of China was organized twenty years ago. It is not directly concerned with trade. It is, however, primarily interested in promoting and maintaining good relations between the Government of the United States and the Government of China and between the peoples of the two nations.

"The fact that our Government holds no leased ports nor concessions in China, claims no spheres of influence and seeks no privileges for its citizens not open to the free competition of all other friendly nations, bears testimony to the sincerity and unselfishness of our Government's long continued friendly relations with the Government of China. And if this were not sufficient testimony, the disposition that has been made by the American Government of the Boxer Indemnity Fund would be further evidence of that fact.

"The evidences of the good-will of the American people towards the Chinese people are to be found in the numerous schools and hospitals established throughout the land by the American missionaries, all of which are largely supported by American money; by the prompt and liberal response of the American people whenever flood, famine or other public calamity has brought distress here; and by the long

continued and increasing trade relations between the two countries.

"The friendship and confidence which we know you also repose in us is manifested by the long-continued and mutually satisfactory trade relations between the two countries, the sending of large numbers of students to our American colleges for their education and, but recently, your decision to follow the United States into the war and do your bit in the great struggle for humanity and freedom.

"As a member of the American Association of China for the last eleven years, as a member of its Executive Committee for several years past, I can testify to the fact that the policy of our organization has been at all times to preserve the time-honored friendly relations between our two Governments, and to strengthen and encourage in any and every way the friendship and good-will between the two peoples. It is therefore a great pleasure to be with you and partake of your hospitality to-night."

How Long Have You Lived in China?

In response to an inquiry in the REVIEW of last week as to the names of the Americans who have lived in China for the greatest length of time, the following list of American missionaries, thirty-six in all, was sent to us by Charles L. Boynton, editor of the *Directory of Protestant Missions in China*. All of the persons whose names appear herewith arrived in China forty and more years ago. As Mr. Boynton states, they "constitute a veritable roll of honor." Who knows of others outside of the missionary community whose names should be added to this list?

July 13, 1860.—Mrs. Young J. Allen, Southern Methodist Mission, Shanghai.

Dec. 1863.—Rev. Hunter Corbett, D. D., Presbyterian Mission, Chefoo.

Nov. 19, 1864.—Rev. John Wherry, Presbyterian Mission, Peking.

July 1865.—Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, D. D., American Board Mission, Peking.

1865.—Mrs. Helen C. Kip, Reformed Church Mission, Amoy (born in Shanghai, but began service as missionary in 1865).

July 1866.—Rev. Mark Williams, American Board Mission, Taikuhsien, Sha.

1867.—Rev. & Mrs. Hiram H. Lowry, D. D., Methodist Mission, Peking.

1867.—Mrs. Mary E. Barchet, Shanghai. (American by marriage—not now in missionary service).

1868.—Miss Mary E. Andrews, American Board Mission, Peking.

1868.—Miss Harriet Noyes, Presbyterian Mission, Canton.

1869.—Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield, American Board Mission, Peking.

1870.—Rev. & Mrs. Geo. F. Fitch, D. D., Presbyterian Mission, Shanghai.

1870.—Rev. Geo. R. Davis, D. D., Methodist Mission, Peking.

1872.—Rev. & Mrs. Arthur H. Smith D. D., American Board Mission, Tungchow, Peking.

1872.—Rev. Joseph E. Walker, American Board Mission, Shaowu, Fukien.

1872.—Miss Gertrude Howe, Methodist Mission, Nanking.

1873.—Rev. & Mrs. James H. Pyke, D. D., Methodist Mission, Tientsin.

1873.—Mrs. R. E. Abbey, Presbyterian Mission, Nanking.

1873.—Rev. & Mrs. John R. Hykes, D. D., American Bible Society, Shanghai.

1873.—Mrs. John G. Kerr, Presbyterian Mission, Canton.

1874.—Rev. Charles Leaman, Presbyterian Mission, Nanking.

Dec. 25, 1874.—Mrs. John L. Stuart, Southern Presbyterian Mission, Hangchow.

1874.—Miss Katherine M. Talmage, Reformed Church Mission, Amoy.

1874.—Miss Mary E. Talmage, Reformed Church Mission, Amoy.

1875.—Rev. A. P. Parker, D. D., Southern Methodist Mission, Shanghai.

1876.—Rev. & Mrs. James Jackson, D. D., American Church Mission, Anking.

1876.—Rev. John Murray, Presbyterian Mission, Tsinan.

1877.—Dr. & Mrs. H. T. Whitney, American Board Mission, Ingtai, Fukien.

1877.—Mrs. Mary P. Ament, American Board Mission, Peking.

Shanghai Americans to Hold a "Simple and Dignified" Fourth of July Celebration

The special committee of the American community in Shanghai appointed to consider the matter of a Fourth of July celebration this year, decided at a meeting held at the American Consulate, Wednesday, April 17, to dispense with the usual elaborate reception that has been held at the consulate in the past and in place of this function to hold a celebration in keeping with the expressed wishes of President Wilson when he stated on February 28: "I think the celebrations this year should take the simplest and most dignified form, and that it would be in the public interest as well as in eminently good form to make them as inexpensive as possible." In opening the meeting, Consul General Sammons made a brief talk, in which he said: "It has been the custom at Shanghai to combine an elaborate public Fourth of July celebration with the official function that consular authorities of various countries, under ordinary conditions, usually arrange for on such national holidays. It seems to me, however, that at this time the customary Shanghai Fourth of July reception may be dispensed with, and in this and other ways we may concentrate on Red Cross, war bond, and various winning the war activities. To this end other items of expense that customarily enter into the Fourth of July celebration at Shanghai may also be eliminated." Since this eliminates the "wet or dry" question upon which the committee was deadlocked at its previous meeting, the general meeting of the entire American community announced for April 22 to consider the question has been cancelled, and in place of this a special committee of twelve was appointed to consider ways and means for holding a "simple and dignified" celebration for this year, in accordance with the President's wishes and in accordance with American sentiment at home.

From Petrograd to Harbin

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Late of the Russian Daily News, Petrograd.

THE break between the Germans and the Bolsheviks came upon us suddenly. For weeks we had been in a kind of stupor: Russia had to make peace. What terms would the Germans force her to sign? We had been told of the suicide of General Kaledin and we knew that no one was left in Russia to take his place. They spoke of a Simeonoff in Manchuria and of British and Japanese assistance to his cause, but everyone laughed at that. A Cossack is a fool soldier, as the Red Army has repeatedly proved. The papers were looking for Milyukoff and other Kadets, but they were nowhere to be found: as usual, during a crisis, they had hidden somewhere. In Russia it is easy to hide. Officers and students were sweeping the streets and cleaning away the snow at eleven roubles a day; the wives and daughters of the "bourjuy" dressed in the best Petrograd fashion were selling newspapers on the Nevsky to eke out a living. The banks were closed, except the State Bank and some of the private banks which had been made branches of it. A person could draw only 150 roubles a week, which was hardly enough for a living. However, a thriving business was conducted in arranging for larger withdrawals by bribing bank commissaries. The cafes were full as usual, except that instead of Russian officers the pick of the tables were occupied by Germans and Austrians, who spoke their mother-tongue and made caustic remarks about "the swine."

As everybody knew, the end was near. And nobody seemed to care. In Petrograd it was said: "The Smolny is despotic. That is the only system the Russian people understand. Before they were governed by Germans. Now they are governed by Jews. Nichevo!" And there the matter ended. Meanwhile the Smolny was busy talking. The Left Social Revolutionists, who had heretofore been bed-fellows of the Bolsheviks, were now demanding greater representation in the Council of People's Commissaries, reports of conflict between Lenin and Trotsky were being circulated, and Madame Kollant and some other important Bolsheviks got their passports *vised* for a trip ostensibly to England, with Stockholm as an immediate objective. Meanwhile peace negotiations were continuing at Brest-Litovsk where Trotsky was in constant session with von Kuhlmann and Czernin. Nobody believed that anything could be gained by these negotiations and many a Russian wondered why Germany bothered with them. The Bolshevik newspaper printed in the German language in Petrograd, *Der Volkerfriede*, and edited by an Austrian, Karl Radek, attacked German imperialism and spoke of the arising of the German workers to save Russia. Then word arrived of the German revolution. Hopes were high. Bolshevism was triumphant. But the revolution turned out to be a mere strike suppressed in less than a week. Bolshevism lost hope. Nothing could be accomplished save by a great stroke of genius. Trotsky saw his chance. He would play straight into the hands of the Allies. He would let Germany trample the Russian Revolution in Lithuanian mud. He declared the war at an end and ordered the demobilization of the troops.

It was on 13 February that Trotsky announced that the war with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria was ended and that he could not sign the imperialistic treaty which Germany offered. He threw down the challenge. The Smolny became bitterly anti-German. She was disillusioned. She saw her mistake. She realized the justice of Kerensky's contentions that a separate peace was fatal not only to Russia but to social progress and to the achievements of the Russian Revolution. Even the American Bolsheviks who were so numerous and so influential at the Smolny now knew that they had led Russia astray, but they also knew that it was too late.

The next ten days were exciting indeed. Allied nationals were wondering how they would get out. Those of military age knew that they would be put to hoeing potatoes for the enemies' soldiers. They knew that the German method of detention was simple; they locked a man up in his house, took away his shoes and overcoat and told him to stay where he was. All the Americans flocked to the consulates and Embassy. The American knew that if anything could be done in Petrograd, it could be done by the American Ambassador, David R. Francis. He has been throughout the Bolshevik period the least unpopular of Allied representatives. In fact, one might almost say that he was popular. About 130 persons set out on the Express Get-Away to somewhere east of Petrograd. Our immediate objective was Vologda; the eventual goal of our journey was for most of us somewhere in the world. The men were a jolly crew from the National City Bank; some harvester machinery salesmen, the Embassy clerks, one secretary and the commercial attache, some Y.M.C.A. workers and some ladies of the Y.W.C.A. A few unattached Americans completed the Caucasian division; the rest were Chinese and Japanese.

The very night of departure, the train was organized into a Dictatura and a Council of People's Comissaries, whose business it was to manage the expedition so that everybody had something useful to do and that all the needs of the party were taken care of. A dining-car had been provided, but neither cook nor kitchen nor food. Our commissaries took care of provisioning and cooking and did a remarkable job. A clerk in the Embassy who had once run a hotel was Commissary of Kitchen Mechanics, and nobody starved on board the Express Get-Away. The Chinese and Japanese delegations did not organize; each person went his own way until our boys came to the rescue, cooking meals and serving it to them at cost price. The American love of organization and social spirit was never more apparent than on this train. We even published a daily newspaper which was typewritten and pasted on the windows of each car. Occasionally it was translated into Russian for the benefit of our Chinese and Japanese friends. The boys served as guards throughout the day and during the night, because Russians have a habit of taking a free ride on any train that comes along. This habit is a particularly obnoxious pest when a great many of them crowd into a car, throw the baggage of those who have tickets out of the window, and lie down in the corridors to sleep. The guards were very successful in keeping Tovarishchi off the train. "Amerikansky Missies" they would say, and most of the time that was enough.

Our plans went askew almost immediately after we left Petrograd. At station after station it was

reported that Vologda was an unsafe place to stop. The Bolsheviks were there in large numbers and soldier trains coming from several directions stopped there. They might come into our train for food or clothes or anything they wanted. Instead of remaining in Vologda to await the decision of Mr. Francis the train pushed on, hoping to find a safer place somewhere in Russia.

At Bui a not unusual interruption took place, and at 4 a.m. we had to pull into the railway yards. Our *poezd* Nachalnik (chief conductor) knowing Russian railroads, had wired ahead for an engine, explaining the nature of the party and the need for immediate service. Our Express next stopped at Viatka which we had been warned was a very dangerous city. We had heard all along the line that a considerable anarchist movement had been taking place in eastern Russia and that Viatka was the center from which it emanated. We found Viatka a very interesting city, with several large stores and a bazaar. Plenty of good food, particularly dairy products, was to be had at the bazaar and the bread was growing much whiter. Meat was quite plentiful, one might say overabundant; yet none of it could be sent to relieve the starving people of Petrograd. In the large shops the absence of manufactured goods was quite evident. Before the war Russia had been dependent upon Germany for her manufactured goods. Her own industries in Poland and Lithuania were German-owned or German-controled to a great extent and since the war the Russian people have been without many of the necessities of life. In a city like Viatka this is more sorely felt than in Petrograd, for in the capital almost every other person wears a uniform of some sort, which simplifies matters very much.

The city of Viatka, like Omsk and Irkutsk and other important Russian cities, is more than a mile away from the railroad station. When the Trans-Siberian was being built the engineers discussed station sites with local committees. If the citizens of a city provided sufficient graft they got the station within the city; if they failed to understand the necessity of graft the station was put a mile or two off. It is said that the Izvoschicks paid the graft to get the stations far enough away so that they could charge exorbitant fares. In Petrograd the Nicholas Station from which the Trans-Siberian leaves is at the very end of the Nevsky Prospect, far and inconvenient from the heart of the city; the Tsarkoe Selo and Baltic Stations are worse situated, while the Finnish Station is quite impossible. One can almost get to Finland from Petrograd as to the Finnish Station from the Morskaia. In Omsk one has to drive with an Izvoschick across a great, wind-driven field to get to the city. In winter this drive is as dangerous as it is unpleasant. In Irkutsk the station is on the other side of the river and when the wooden bridge breaks or the Bolsheviks blow it up the city is quite separated from the railroad. In Manchuria one has to cross the tracks and plod through mud to get to the city. But the gem is a small place called Vosnecenskaia, which is thirty versts away from the station; Vereshagino, where the trains stop, being nothing but a railroad settlement with a bazaar at which one can get very good meat, milk and honey. We reached Vereschagino on February 28.

I drove over the pine clad, snow covered hills to Veznecenskaia. The sleigh was a home-made affair: some logs put together with a straw basket to sit in. It was frightfully cold and the straw which had been provided as a cover was hardly sufficient. Thirty versts of this sort of thing took away any desire to see the town. I wanted nothing but a fire and some tea and I knew that I could get either from any peasant. When I reached the central square with its beautiful church, I asked where I could get some tea. They saw that I was a foreigner and they sent me to the home of a rich merchant. The house was typical: all the rooms were on the ground floor. A large, doorless room served as a sitting-and-dining room. The parlor contained a phonograph, some rubber plants at the windows and some rather cheap prints of famous Russian paintings. Not at all unlike a village home in New England, except for the ikons in a corner of each room. A barefoot maid served the tea while a German war prisoner, the man servant, stood about and asked questions. The lady of the house, a peasant woman, was the most beautiful woman I had seen in Russia. The women of Petrograd are not very beautiful. Foreigners who had been told so much about Russian beauty are sorely disappointed in Petrograd. In the villages, however, types of beauty occur which are exquisite and delicate and altogether unconsonant with the gruff, heavy, masculine appearance of the average Russian peasant woman.

We talked politics—that is the only topic in Russia. The hostess was bitter against the Bolsheviks. They were ruining everything in the villages. The war had made business impossible; there were no goods, money was scarce; and now along came the Bolsheviks with their wild theories. The German prisoner joined in. He spoke a very flat German. What did they want, these Bolsheviks? These peasants were very good, very kind people. He had been among them three years. He spoke Russian. He never wanted to leave them. What did the Bolsheviks want of them? In the entire village, which consisted of 1,200 families, there were only 25 Red Guards, but they had a machine gun and ammunition and they ruled—more despotically than the Czar. While we were talking, the barefoot girl rushed in, and whispered in her mistress' ear. As the hostess left the room, she said: "It is nothing. Only a requsition. We are all under arrest while they search the house."

While the Express Get-Away was detained at Vereschagino the Japanese contingent decided that it would push on of its own accord and not wait for us. The Chinese insisted on remaining under American auspices. The Chinese we found to be excellent mixers. They were right in with the crowd. The Chinese Minister to Russia, Mr. Liu, was particularly popular because he played bridge with the fellows in the dining-car and because he got to be one of the Tovarischi. In fact, he stood guard with our boys at Chita and made everyone feel at home in his company. We were not seriously entangled in near East politics because nobody knew enough about the subject on the Express to make inappropriate remarks.

In one of the passes of the Urals, at a lonely station at which our train stopped for water, a solitary Hungarian prisoner of war came down to say hello. He had been in Russia three years and he hated the place. His treatment during the old regime had been

barbaric; now he enjoyed a modicum of freedom but there was no responsibility. He worked in a lumber camp in the Ural forests. His food consisted of two pounds of Russian bread, a quarter of a pound of meat and some *tachi* a day, but neither tea, sugar, nor coffee. The prisoners were paid from five to thirty-five kopeks a day, according to their work, but recently no money had been sent from Petrograd. The man asked me whether peace was approaching. I told him of the strike in Germany. He cursed the Kaiser. He said that Wilhelm was the bane of Hungary and that he did not believe that a single Hungarian war prisoner would ever go to war again. He told me confidentially that as soon as the snow melted he would escape and somehow find his way back to Hungary.

Omsk we found a flat, dull city. It took about half an hour to drive through a blinding wind from the station to the city and when we got there we found nothing of interest. The next large city was Novo-Nicholaievsk. This city more than any other is symtomatic of the new spirit of Russia. Founded some thirty years ago, it is growing with all the boom of an American frontier railroad center. Here we came into contact with the real German prisoner situation.—a situation which is so little understood by those whose only knowledge of it consists in reading the despatches in newspapers. We interviewed several thousand prisoners. There were Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Jugo-Slavs and all the nations which compose the Central Powers. They were travelling in box-cars but knew not whither. They had been ordered to Viatka by the Danish Legation because of better food conditions there, but had been on the railroad several weeks, sometimes moving, sometimes waiting for engines, and sometimes being sent back to the last point of departure. They were given 25 kopeks a day for food, which was a ridiculously small sum, eqivalent to about two and one-half cents of American money in purchasing power. Many were starved and some were terribly ill. Our party, in spite of these prisoners being our enemies, made a little collection, toward which the largest single contributor was a member of the Y. M. C. A.

I can frankly say that my impression of the war prisoner situation in Siberia is that the great majority of prisoners will never again take up arms against the Allies, that the Austrian and Hungarian prisoners will do everything in their power to keep the Bolsheviks in power and will probably not be allowed to return to their country by Germany, but that most of the Germans are a menace to the cause of the Allies. They have learnt nothing during their sojourn in Russia: they hate Russia, they hate the Allies and they glorify the Kaiser: they speak of "ordnung" and contrast the systematic methods of the Fatherland with the helter-skelter of orders and countermands in Russia. When they get back to Germany they will go to the trenches; if there is a counter-revolutionary, pro-German movement in Russia, they will join it. The Austrians despise them and often will not even associate with them.

One matter must not be forgotten. The American Y. M. C. A. is continuing the work among the prisoners of war which it did before we entered the war. Hollanders and Danes are holding the principal positions, assisted by the prisoners themselves. They have kitchens, theaters, entertainments, schools, art exhibits, etc. In Chita, prisoner after prisoner said: "We believe Wilson. We believe America. You not only say you have nothing against us. You prove by your actions that you are a people capable of loving your enemy." It is an inspiring sight to an American to travel across the steppes of Siberia and to come to an oasis where the American flag gives protection to men who have been forced to fight against us; but who now know that they owe their health, their sanity, their lives to an American organization.

Notes from Peking

An American Red Cross tea with dancing was given by Mrs. Reinsch, wife of the American Minister, on April 16, in the American Legation. Admission fee was charged and tea was on sale. The proceeds were turned over to the Red Cross funds. A number of Chinese high officials were present.

***

R. A. Burr, Vice-Consul at the American Legation here, is now visiting Kalgan on consular business. He is expected to return in a few days.

***

Chow Hsiang-yen, a returned student from America and now Technical expert of the Ministry of the Interior, was married to Miss Li on Friday in the Y. M. C. A. A large number of returned students from the States attended the wedding ceremonies.

***

Miss Catherine A. Schmidt and Mrs. S. M. Dixon, two American missionary ladies who were kidnapped by brigands, were rescued by the soldiers at Tangshan in Kiangsu. The American Legation was informed of the fact by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a document under the date of the 11th instant. A telegram has been received from the local officials in that province reporting the fighting between the government forces and the brigands.

***

Since the capture of the missionary ladies a scouting party had been sent forth in search of them. At last it located them in a little village, surrounded by the brigands. As soon as the latter saw the approaching of the search party they opened fire and a skirmish took place. In the fight the brigands were worsted and ran away. The two missionary ladies were thus rescued. On Saturday, April 13, the American Legation received a telegram from the Mennonite Mission in that locality reporting that the ladies are safe.

***

The American Legation here received a telegram from Honan stating the local magistrates have offered a reward to the brigands for the safe return of Mr. Kyle, chief Engineer of the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company, in 3 days.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Mason are now visiting Peking. They are staying in the Hotel de Peking. Mr. Mason was in charge of the editorial department of the *Japan Advertiser*, from which position he has resigned. He is now going to France to write for American magazines. Mrs. Mason is returning to the States and will join him later in France. They arrived

in Peking on the 10th instant from Japan, and attended a dinner given by William Spencer, the first Secretary of the American Legation, on Friday evening.

***

Mr. Marriath Welch of Boston, connected with the recruiting service of the United States Shipping Board, is in Peking on a business trip. He is stopping in the Hotel Wagonlits.

Who's Who at Peking

Liu Ching-Jen, Chinese Minister to Russia

Liu Ching-jen, Minister to Petrograd, who returned to China towards the end of last month in company with the Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Achida, is recognized as one of the ablest and most shrewd diplomats of China. Born in 1868 at Paosanhsien, Kiangsu, Mr. Liu first joined the School of Language at the Arsenal in Shanghai, and was afterwards transferred to the College of Tung Wen Kwan in Peking, where he graduated in 1893. After his graduation he was sent to London as a student interpreter to the Chinese Legation there. From London he was transferred to the Legation in Paris.

In 1896 Mr. Liu left Paris and was employed in the Three Eastern Provinces, where he was entrusted with the task of surveying the railway lines. Upon the completion of the mission, he remained attached to the office of the said railway for conducting diplomatic affairs. In 1906 Minister Liu was transferred to the Legation at Petrograd as Councillor, where several times he was charge d'affaires in the absence of the Minister. In 1908 he was recalled and sent to Harbin to be President of the Bureau of Diplomatic Affairs for the province of Heilungkiang. Soon afterwards he was appointed Taotai of Harbin. The following year he was made Assistant Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway. In 1910 Mr. Liu was appointed Expectant Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1911 he was again appointed Taotai of Harbin.

Before taking up his office, Minister Liu was sent to Petrograd to negotiate for the modification of the Chinese-Russian Commercial Treaty. Whilst on the mission he was appointed Chinese Minister to Holland. He assumed the office on the 22nd of February, but in September of the same year he was transferred to be Chinese Minister to Russia, which post he is still holding although he is now staying in Peking on account of the critical political situation in that country.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

April 10. The Germans establish themselves on the left bank of the River Lys, southward of Armentieres.

April 12. A portion of Reims is set on fire as a result of violent German bombardments; heavy battle in progress near Neuve Chapelle.——The German pressure is being directed at present towards Calais, instead of towards Amiens.

April 13. A German submarine bombards the capital of Liberia (west coast of Africa) because of the refusal of the Liberian authorities to destroy the wireless and cable station.

April 14. The general situation on the British front improves; the German attacks against Messines Ridge are smashed.——Neuve Eglise is taken by the Germans after a desperate struggle with the British counter-attacking troops.

April 15. French troops make raids between Montdidier and Noyon, bringing back prisoners.——Sir Douglas Haig reports the evacuation of Bailleul, the British troops taking up new positions northward of that city.——A French *communique* reports a violent artillery duel in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre.

April 16. The Germans make an attack on the French lines at Bois-le-Pretre, but without success.—In consequence of progress made by the Germans on the Lys front the British troops eastward of Ypres withdraw to a new line.

CHINA

April 16. After three days' fighting the Government troops have captured all the strategical positions commanding Hengshan and are now attacking the city. The situation in Kuangtung is reported to be most unfavorable for the Central Government. Lung Chi-kuang's troops have been defeated, pressed back and seriously endangered.

April 17. It transpires that the rumor that the United States had acquired control of the Chinese Eastern Railway arose out of the circumstances that the Stevens Railway Commission, having been unable to proceed further than Harbin, are temporarily assisting in working the Russian Railway lines in Manchuria.

April 18. General Horvath again leaves Harbin for Peking; the Chinese Government appoints Chen Shua-shi Military Commissioner in Harbin.

JAPAN

April 15. Announcement is made in Tokio that Japan gives 514,000 tons of shipping for the use of America in the war; 150,000 tons to be delivered before June 1; 134,000 tons before June 1, 1919; and 230,000 tons to be built and delivered in 1919. For the deliveries after June 1 America will release 1 ton of steel for export for each 2 tons of shipping furnished by Japan.

GENERAL

Apbil 10. A telegram from Petrograd, summarizing Russia's loss as the result of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, notes the fact that the territories which henceforth will be under the Germans are valued for taxation purposes at 845 milliards of roubles, and boast 1,800 savings banks.

April 12. Ex-President Taft in an address before the U. S. State Legislation advocates that an army of 5,000,000 should be sent to France.——Official reports published in London disclose inhuman treatment of prisoners by the Germans.—The *New York Tribune* editorially eulogizes Generalissimo Foch and M. Clemenceau.——Compulsory service for Ireland is passed in the House of Commons, over the objections of the Nationalists.

April 14. The Bavarian Diet passes a resolution looking to a mutual arrangement with France and England that air raids should be confined to military areas.

April 15. The Wolff Bureau claims that the German losses have been normal considering the size of the operations and asserts that the majority of the German wounded are walking cases.——The representative American labor delegates who are making a tour of Great Britain are the guests at a luncheon at the House of Commons.

April 17. Bolo Pasha, the pro-German press propagandist, recently convicted of treason, is executed at Paris.——The Chinese cruiser *Haiyung* arrives at Vladivostock.——A telegram from Tokio states that the Japanese along the Amur are intolerably situated owing to the pressure of the Maximalists.

America

Charles Page Bryan, former Ambassador to Japan and former Minister to several other countries, died at Washington, D. C., March 13. He was 61 years old.

An aerial postal service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York has been put into operation. By arrangement between Postmaster-General Burleson and the Secretary of War, the aerial postal route between these points will be conducted for one year as a part of the aeronautic training service of the War Department.

I. C. S.

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Third American Liberty Loan "Drive" Now on in China

Through an arrangement made with the International Banking Corporation of Shanghai, purchasers of the Third American Liberty Loan may pay for their bonds in ten monthly installments. Subscriptions for the bonds on the part of the American community, and also on the part of persons of other nationality in the Settlement who are interested, opened this week with a special "drive" to break all records in China. The bonds of the Third Liberty Loan bear four and one quarter per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Purchasers should arrange with the bank for the amount of bonds they desire. The application should be accompanied by a check or draft in gold for one-tenth of the amount of the bond. No interest will be charged by the bank on the deferred payments during the first three months but after that time the bank will charge three-fourths of one per cent the last seven months. The American post office at Shanghai has been designated as a branch of the International Bank to receive subscriptions also. The post office will handle especiallv the bonds of G.$50 and $100.

Peking Union Medical College

Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

CURRICULUM: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,

Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

Men and Events

Dr. George D. Lowry of the Methodist Hospital at Peking has departed for a visit in the United States, which he is planning to spend at Delaware, Ohio.

Prof. C. J. Fox, Ph. D., who holds the chair of political science at Peiyang University, will shortly commence the publication of a new daily newspaper at Tientsin to be known as the *North China Star*.

Alexander Hansell, who for several decades has been established in Kobe (Japan) as an architect and surveyor, has gone to Hankow (Central China) where he will reside in the future, together with Mrs. Hansell, he having entered into partnership with a firm of architects in that city.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Hendry of Huchowfu departed this week for America, where they will visit for the next ten months at Galveston, Tex. They have three sons in the war, one being with the Chinese labor corps, another in regular service, and another in the Medical Reserve unit detailed temporarily at the Medical College of Galveston.

The Foochow College has subscribed for twenty-three copies of MILLARD'S REVIEW to be sent to the school weekly for the rest of the term, where the president, W. L. Beard, has decided to use it as a text-book for the higher classes. This is a precedent which may be recommended to other educational institutions in China.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, author of "Chinese Characteristics" and "The Uplift of China," will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon, April 21, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. There will be special music. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, will address the Song Service the following Sunday on "The Merchant and the Missionary."

Owing to the fact that the supply of back numbers of the REVIEW is becoming rapidly depleted and in order that the supply may be restricted to those persons who have urgent need for same, starting from this date the publishers of the REVIEW will fall in line with the usual Far Eastern custom and charge an extra price for other than current issues. In future, copies older than a month will be charged for at the rate of fifty Mexican cents each.

L'Echo de Chine of Shanghai is perfecting plans to print in their special issue of the 14th July (the French National holiday) the photographs of all young men from China who have lost their lives in the Allied service, and also the photos of all those who have won war medals or other decorations. Parents and friends of men at the front are asked to send photographs of their relatives or friends, and details such as the time of enrolment, date and place where fallen, when and where medals, etc., won.

The Russian steamer from Vladivostock brought to Shanghai last Wednesday about a dozen young men all carrying Russian passports, but none of them answering to the description "Russian." They hailed mostly from the Baltic provinces—Letts, Finns, Courlanders, Poles, Lithuanians, etc. They all had fled before the German invasion and are now seeking to make their living in other parts of the world. One of them, a tool-maker by trade, speaks fair English, having lived in America for a short period during his early days; he states that he intends to remain in Shanghai, while the others will only remain long enough to secure the necessary passports to proceed further.

The two crack trans-Pacific British liners, the *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia* have again been commandeered by the British Government and are being taken off the run to Vancouver. Two T.K.K. ships, the *Persia Maru* and *Seiyo Maru*, on the Shanghai-San-Francisco run have also been taken over by the United States Government. The inevitable result is, of course, that it is more difficult than ever to secure either freight or passage to America, and there is the additional possibility that the situation will become even more difficult as the result of Japanese liners to Seattle being taken off the run so as to meet the supply of ships for the use of the American Government; several of the Japanese boats running between Shanghai and Japanese ports have already been withdrawn.

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
ALICE PARKER DAVIS,
Deceased.

Cause No. 633
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 21, 1918, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

JOHN KER DAVIS,
Administrator,
American Consulate,
Antung, China.

April 19, 1918.

According to a telegram received during the week by Mr. Buchan, agent for the American Express Company in Shanghai, an additional duty of three per cent on all freight and of five per cent on all express cargo entering the United States is being imposed by the American Government since April 1.

Among the visitors in Shanghai at present is Mr. Sobeshtchansky, who as secretary for the Polish Political Council of the Far East is making a tour of China, among other reasons because the Bolsheviki have appropriated his coal-mining properties situated near Chita and Irkutsk. The influence of the Polish element in Siberia is greater than the Anglo-Saxon world generally realizes, there being about a hundred and fifty thousand Poles in Siberia; and as a matter of fact they wield an influence even greater than their numbers would indicate.

Professor Eugene Allen Gilmore of the University of Wisconsin Law School, who has been for several months American Exchange Professor at the University of the Philippines, will address the American University Club of China at a special luncheon to be held at the Carlton Cafe, Wednesday April 24, at 12: 30 o'clock. Prof. Gilmore's subject will be "Judicial Settlement of International Disputes." He is a native of Nebraska and is a graduate of DePauw and Harvard Universities and practised law in Boston for several years. He is a member of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology and an author of note on legal subjects. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, recently elected president of the University Club, will preside at the luncheon, and all members and their friends are invited to attend.

After considerable delay the Marine Court which inquired into the cause of the collision some months ago between the two China Merchant steamers *Poochi* and *Hsinfung*, delivered its judgment April 16. The principal points in the findings are that the collision was caused by errors of judgment on the parts, respectively, of the second officers in charge of the two vessels, the responsibility resting mainly on the steamer *Hsinfung* which rammed and sank the *Poochi*; that those officers should not have been left in full night charge of steamers in such narrow waters as the South Channel entrance to the Yangtze; and that no provision has been made by the Chinese Government for the control of the conditions under which Chinese steamers run, despite the fact that such control is exercised by all other maritime countries.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has published the Health Officer's Report for 1917 as a separate publication and, in view of the great importance of the Shanghai public becoming fully acquainted with sanitary conditions in Shanghai, this is a step which is greatly to be commended. The keynote of the whole report is contained in the first sentence: "The past year was not a healthy one." There had been a great increase in smallpox, the prevention of which is easy, and of scarlet fever, the prevention of which is very difficult. Luckily Shanghai escaped both cholera and plague. The fact is noted that exceptional difficulties were met with during the year in effectively disposing of night soil. This strikes one as an additional reason why the question of introducing a modern sewerage system should be taken up at the earliest possible date.

At the Metropolitan Club in New York, on March 12, a dinner was given in honor of B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the *Japan Advertiser*; A. W. Burchard, W. H. Williams, R. Ichiomiya and Lindsay Russell were the hosts. About sixty persons were present. The guests included Judge Elbert H. Gary; Hon. C. Yada, Japanese Consul-General; William F. Carey, Fred M. Dearing, Dr. T. Iyenaga, I. Hamaoka, M. A. Oudin, Samuel P. Colt, James A. Thomas, T. Ayei, K. Seko, Gerard Swope, Theodore Rousseau, S. Yamamura, R. Arai, D. Ushikubo, Albert Blum, Henry S. Haskell, George A. Gaston. Among the journalists present were F. Cunliffe-Owen; Don Seitz, managing editor of the *New York World*; J. K. Ohl, managing editor of the *New York Herald*; Herbert S. Houston, of the *World's Work*; Richard Washburn Child, and Thomas F. Millard. A great majority of those present have been in Japan and are more or less familiar with Eastern conditions. The dinner was of a private character, and the speeches were not made for publication. The remarks of the speakers were chiefly directed toward delicate political matters, and some very interesting views were expressed. Judge Gary, Consul-General Yada, Dr. Iyenaga, of the East and West News' Bureau; Don C. Seitz, J. K. Ohl, Richard Washburn Child, William Gary, Mr. Burchard, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Ichinomiya spoke. Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society, presided. Many compliments were paid to Mr. Fleisher and his work in providing a medium of publicity between America and Japan. Mr. Fleisher responded in a brief speech.

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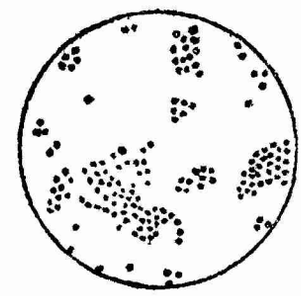

Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus
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STRUCTURAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES.

What China's Constitutionalists Seek to Accomplish

The Constitutionalists in the Republic of China realize deeply the duty of their nation towards those Powers who are now struggling for humanity and against militarism during and after the war but, at the same time, cannot see how their nation is able to develop her immense resources for the reconstruction of herself and those who will be seriously affected by the present suffering in Europe, without first setting their house in order. The Constitutionalists firmly believe that no nation can longer be governed by autocratic militarism but that greater opportunity to the people to freely express their will and exercise their power is necessary. While the Constitutionalists have among them, and great faith in, all those young men and women educated abroad as best van-guards for reform at home and most effective agents to promote better understanding between China and other nations, they are not opposed to or deprecitate the men of the old school as charged, knowing well age and experience are necessary to preserve the best of the ancient and youth and enthusiasm must be utilized to face modern problems economic and political.

The present internal struggle in China may have caused no little suffering and inconvenience to foreigners in China as many Chinese have been affected by the war in Europe. The Constitutionalists, however, believe that forced submission and superficial peace regardless to murmur and chronic dissatisfaction will but breed further revolution which will result in greater curse to men and the nation. A return to the original compact, the Provisional Constitution, according to which the Republic of China is based, and to remove all unwise laws and frame a permanent constitution best suited to the present education of the people and condition of the country with some regards to the possible development of the citizens and the resources all to be done according to law, will be the only and best and the reasonable process hoped for and demands by the Constitutionalists to settle the present difference that is impeding the progress of the country and causing anxiety among the many friends to the Chinese. No one sees more clearly than the Constitutionalists how imperfect is the present Provisional Constitution and no one realizes better than the Members of Parliament themselves how incapable are the present personnel of the National Assembly, but all do agree that imperfection and inability can be removed only in the right and proper way. If a conference of military governors can decide and the illegitimate use of arms may make and unmake laws, China can no longer be considered a republic, the sovereign of which is the people and not the few who happen to be in military command. The Constitutionalists will try to gradually improve and change laws to enable good men to enter political office but strongly oppose the arbitrary removal of incompetent officials in violation of law. The Constitutionalists, while defending the right, cannot allow injustice to the wrong.—*By the Intelligence Bureau, Canton, China.*

Women's Work

American Woman's Club

The American Woman's Club of Shanghai met at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, April 16, to hear the works of the modern American composers. The musical program consisted chiefly of the compositions of Edward MacDowell. Miss Frances Adams, chairman of the Music Study Department, gave a sketch of the life of the composer, telling of his early life in his studies at Boston and abroad, and the eight years as professor of Music at Columbia University. Miss Adams highly commended MacDowell's faithfulness to the poetic standard of inspiration as exemplified in both his nature sketches and those of a romantic nature. A short business session preceded the meeting in which Mrs. Beebe referred to a change in the constitution; that of changing the name of the Philanthropic Department to the "Social Service" Department. Mrs. Boynton emphasized how important it was that the women attend the meeting of the Fourth of July Committee at the Carlton and make a stand on the wet and dry issue as concerns the official reception. Mrs. Wilbur presided over the meeting. The program for the afternoon was as follows:

PART I.

Biographical Sketch.....Miss Frances Adams.
Piano.....Prof. Harry Ore.
(a) Novelette.
(b) Of Salamanders.
(c) To an Old White Pine.
(d) Polonaise.
Songs.....Mrs. J. P. Sartz.
(a) Thy Beaming Eyes.
(b) Robin Sings in the Apple Tree.
(c) In the Woods.
Songs.....Mr. F. Gill.
(a) Long Ago.
(b) The Swan Bent Low to the Lily.
(c) A Maid Sings Light.
(d) In the Gloaming.
Piano.....Prof. Harry Ore.
(a) From the Depths.
(b) Will o' the Wisp.
(c) To a White Rose.
(d) Etude de Concert.

PART II.

Songs.....Mrs. Bradley.
(a) At Dawning, Charles W. Cadman.
(b) I Hear a Thrush at Eve, Cadman.
(c) In the Land of the Sky-blue Water, Cadman.
Song.....Mrs. J. Sartz.
Yesterday and To-day, Charles G. Stross.

American Red Cross Work

According to Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the Shanghai American Red Cross Chapter, one of the aims of the Chapter is to enlist every American woman in active personal service. Unless this can be accomplished, it will not prove a complete success. Every American woman must be made to realize the necessity of her taking part in some branch of Red Cross activity. Dr. Pott says lack of imagination may be the cause of a certain amount of apathy, and if some could have visions of the battlefields of France, of the dying soldiers, they would realize the tremendous need

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Extract from the Reading Lists
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"It is practically impossible to secure any satisfactory knowledge of pronunciation merely by private study. But from the very start pronunciation should not be neglected. Accurate phonetic transcription will be found in the grammar named and valuable suggestions in Geddes: French Pronunciation (Oxford). One should get if possible some help in pronunciation from an educated Frenchman. It might prove helpful to memorize a number of French sentences; and a useful exercise is to translate a reading lesson into good English and after a few days try to put it back into French without reference to the book. Valuable practice in understanding spoken French is afforded by the use of a phonograph. *The student must be sure, however, to choose good records, such as those of the CORTINA method.*"

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The Cortina Academy of Languages, New York City.
My Dear Mr. Palacios:—

Since you may be interested in knowing my impressions of the Cortina phonograph-records which I have had the opportunity of hearing, I take pleasure in saying that they seem to me to accomplish perfectly the purposes for which they have been composed. Both in Spanish and in French they possess a remarkably clear enunciation. They are so graded with regard to slowness and rapidity of utterance that beginners should have no difficulty in catching the sounds distinctly and in training the ear for normal, conversational speech-time.

I believe that beginners will find your method indispensable and that those who already are familiar with the language will obtain constant benefit by listening to your records and by practising in pronunciation with the use of such tireless and everready instructors.

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of their help, whether it be an hour at the work rooms, or in their own homes—if done strictly in accordance with Red Cross specifications. Secondly, helpers are needed not only as workers but as supervisors of Chinese tailors. Thirdly, the American Woman's Exchange could employ the services of many more volunteers. Fourthly, the output must be vastly increased if the women in this part of China are going to do their share. Effective unity must be our slogan. Franklin's words are as true to-day as when they were first uttered: "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

Women Are Needed in the War

The U.S. Committee on Public Information has stated that men cannot win this war without the help of women. The old idea that "women talk too much, and can't keep secrets" cannot be confirmed any longer. The time has come when women are not expected to sit idle and wait for the war to end, as they are valuable not only at the front as nurses, ambulance drivers, clerks and canteen managers, but are just as valuable at home. Women are rendering great service in knitting, bandage-rolling and other phases of war work and are replacing the men in numberless industries. "Dont weary of thrift. Watch your table, your kitchen and your market. The food you waste would strengthen one of the soldiers in the trenches."

French Girls Should Beware of Y. M. C. A.

According to one of the evening Paris papers warning is given to the young women of the capital losing their hearts to the young Americans wearing the Y. M. C. A. mark on the sleeves of their army uniforms. "Parisiennes," it says, "have welcomed all uniforms—first the English, the Australian, the Canadian and now the American. Sometimes mistakes have been made owing to their ignorance of certain insignia.

"This is why smiles have been wasted on the young men of the Young Men's Christian Association. Know, young women, that these youths are members of an association of legendary morals and purity and to invite them to indulge in the most harmless flirtation is to lose your time."

May Day Red Cross Ball

The American Red Cross Chapter of Shangha have completed the plans for a May Day dinner and dance to be given at the Carlton Cafe on Wednesday evening May 1, at 8 o'clock. The entire Cafe has been given over for the occassion and dinner will be served on both the ground and first floors with dancing after. The top floor will be furnished with card tables for those not desiring to dance. The Committee in charge have appropriate May Day and patriotic decorations and further features planned for the entertainment. The funds raised by the benefit will be turned over to the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross to be used in the war relief work rooms here.

Red Cross Chapter at Chinkiang

The Americans at Chinkiang held a meeting on April 15, at the home of Rev. and Mrs. D. W. Richardson, for the purpose of establishing a Red Cross Chapter at Chinkiang. A Committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements of turning the American War Relief Association into an American Red Cross Chapter. The ladies of Chinkiang have been meeting every Monday afternoon doing war relief work and have sent their shipments to the Red Cross.

Women and Events

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club met in their library rooms at the Carlton Cafe on Friday afternoon where a Grieg program was given; the meeting was in charge of Mrs. Powell, assisted by Miss Macleod and Mrs. Thoresen.

Following the example of the Union Church Ladies' Society, the W.C.T.U. and other organizations, the American Woman's Club are going to urge the Shanghai Municipal Council to take steps leading to better moral conditions in the Settlement. At the meeting yesterday a resolution was passed to the effect that the Council be asked to appoint a commission to investigate facts and report thereon.

Miss M. C. Chang, principal of the Shenchow Girls' School, has been appointed by the Minister of Education to make a tour to Japan, America and Europe to study the systems of vocational education in vogue in different countries. This is the first occasion of a Chinese lady being chosen by the Government for such an important task.

Approximately 6,000,000 women, mostly wives of electors, were given the ballot in England, which makes an increase of the voters from 8,356,000 to about 16,000,000.

Miss Sophie Chantal Hart, Professor of English in Wellesley College and Head of the Department of Rhetoric and Composition, arrived recently in Japan on the *Siberia Maru* from Manila, where she has been spending a part of her sabbatical year. Miss Hart is a member of the Board of Government of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, is a vice-president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and a member of the Boston Authors' Club, having written or edited various books connected with the study of English. She is specially interested in the higher education of women and will visit such institutions in Tokyo.

The use of a private railway car has been denied Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and other persons of prominence, according to a ruling of Director of Transportation McAdoo. Mrs. Vanderbilt desired the use of a private car from New York to Spartanburg, South Carolina, where her husband, Colonel Vanderbilt, is stationed.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Caustic Japanese Comments on America's Attitude Towords Siberia

In deploring U. S. interference in Japanese mobilization to Siberia, Dr. Miyake, the celebrated editor of *Nippon and Nippon Jin* (Tokio) writes: America has perhaps a risk greater than any other country, but compared with what she has gained by the war it is by no means a blow to her financial resources. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that America still looks at the development of the situation on the other side of the Atlantic with the same deliberation as she does on the other side of the Pacific. With her the

question to free Europe from the domination of Germany is not quite so important as the question of how to adjust her own interest with the probable development of the whole world conditions after this war.

"This is why America is opposed to Japanese mobilization to Siberia. America would like to have this country mobilize to Europe for she is certain that Japan thereby only contributes to the common interest of the Allies without in the least improving her own situation in the international politics of the future. But America is anxious not to let Japan get the upper-hand in the control of the situation in the East, because America herself has ambitions in this direction. Before the war her interest in the East was mainly concerned with the expansion of her influence to China through the Philippines, but since the Russian Revolution she has found a new line of expansion of her influence, that is from Alaska to Siberia and Manchuria. This is the reason why while Italy, France, and England are putting all their efforts in the western front and are apparently unconcerned with what Japan may or may not do in Siberia, America alone divides her attention to this direction. . . . America's interference is so pronounced that we can not understand her true intention except on the supposition that she herself wants to control the Eastern situation and is only afraid of the counteracting influence of Japan. She does not seem to recognize that with Japan the Eastern affairs are inseparable from her own interest of national defence. Pressed on the one side by the spread of the German influence across Siberia and on the other by the American influence across the Pacific it is natural that Japan should be anxious regarding her position after this war."

Commenting on the reported American acquisition of interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway, the *Hochi* deplores the imbecile diplomacy of the Government. "When the Root mission was reported a year ago this Government tried to console itself and the people by explaining that the mission was nothing but friendly assistance on the part of America for the interest of Russia and the Allies. Now that America has at last acquired some control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Government explains the nature of the American interference in the same imbecile manner, saying that America's interest is limited merely to expert advice."

But what is most astonishing in the explanation of the Government, according to the *Hochi*, is that the Government thinks there is no danger to the interest of this country since America's control of the railway is limited only to that part of the line which lies within Chinese territory. But, says the editor, this fact is all the more reason for the people of this country to doubt the sincerity of the American motive in the matter. The Ishii-Lansing agreement, in which America recognized the special interest of Japan in the territory contiguous to her possessions, is fresh in our memory. The affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which considered from the interest of this country is virtually the extension of the South Manchuria Railway clearly falls within the meaning of the agreement. If America were sincere we should have expected her to consult with this Government before negotiating with Russia. We do not know whether this Government was ever consulted or not. There is no explana-

Chinese Government Railways

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HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

04-285

MILLARD'S REVIEW will publish in May as a part of Volume IV, a complete index of all special articles and editorial comments that have appeared in the magazine since the first issue on June 9, 1917. Owing to the shortage of paper, this index will be supplied only to those who desire it for filing and reference purposes. Persons desiring a copy of the index should notify the office in writing at the earliest possible date, otherwise it will be impossible to supply it. The index is a part of the REVIEW and there will be no extra charge to subscribers who desire a copy.

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WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE GRAND HOTEL KALEE.

tion about this question from our government authorities. If the Government was consulted and declined to take any initiative, we must call the responsibility of the Government into question. On the other hand, if the Government was not consulted at all either by America or Russia and yet is inclined to construe the motive of America in the gratuitously sympathetic spirit that it expresses, we are simply amazed at the impotence of its diplomacy and cannot help feeling anxious about the future of our policy in the East.

From the Tokio Asahi

We all know the attitude of America in the question of the Japanese mobilization. That the unfriendly attitude of America in this question was not a mere newspaper report has been proved on this fact. It is further reported that the American representative in the conference with the Bolshevik authorities declared that the landing of the marines should be regarded as a step towards hostile and aggressive action against Russia. We are not very much surprised to hear that the Bolsheviks are inclined to take it in such spirit, but we certainly fail to understand why the American authority dared to express such opinion in the face of the Japanese commander's unmistakable declaration at the time of landing. The presence of the battleships of the Allies at the port of the city was the indication that the marines would land in case of emergency. This country by landing the marines did just what was rightly expected for a long time. Whatever be the opposition of the Bolsheviks and the opinion of America we are convinced that we are right. We will proceed according to our own judgment and irrespective of what the Bolsheviks and America may think and say.

Yoshio Uyehara in the Tokio Gaiko Jiho (Revue Diplomatique)

America's secret reasons for objecting to the presence of Japanese troops in Siberia are a lurking suspicion of territorial motives on the part of Japan, her jealousy of Japan as a formidable competitor in the acquisition of rights and interests in Russia, and her strong objection to the idea of the troops of monarchical Japan in the least degree oppressing the people of republican Russia. American diplomacy, which is supposed to be dictated by lofty ideals, sometimes commits absurd self-contradictions without hardly knowing it. What essential difference can there be between a Japanese expedition to Siberia and an American expedition to Mexico? Yet, had Japan objected to the latter, America would most certainly have replied by re-asserting the Monroe Doctrine. By the joint Japanese-American declaration the United States Government has secured for itself a right of interference of a kind in Chinese affairs; and now it is trying to create a similar precedent with regard to Eastern Siberia. By the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Japan has also bound herself to consult England in all matters relating to the whole Far East. It is true that Japan has never declared a Monroe Doctrine applicable to the Asiatic Continent, but that is no reason why she should neglect to assert at every opportunity the right to defend her own interests in Eastern Asia without consulting the wishes of other Powers. It is futile to deny that Japanese interests in China are in conflict with those of England and America in many respects. The policy of peace at any price is bound to come to a

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dismal deadlock, and then a new path will have to be opened under a new policy. At least, the nation should be well prepared for such a change. Japan, therefore, has as much need as America to try and win the good will of Russia.

From the Tokio Asahi

America from the very beginning has shown a friendly attitude toward the Bolsheviks. She has done so deliberately. Not only has she opposed the Japanese mobilization but she refrained from landing her marines at Vladivostock. In these and other respects America has acted deliberately against the other Allies. Her only object has been to win for herself the good will of the Bolsheviks. Though she has been opposed to any sort of military intervention, she has not remained aloof from the situation. The American Ambassador from the beginning refused to withdraw from Russia. The American Government has a more subtle ambition than the rest of the Allies.

From the Tokio Nichi Nichi

It is to be regretted that America's control of the Chinese Eastern Railway and Germany's proposal to advance 1,000,000,000 roubles in lieu of the revenue of the Russian Railway have tended to increase our anxiety. These movements of America and Germany demand that Japan should take proper measures for the protection of her own interest in the future economical rivalry of the powers in Siberia. Russia is rapidly succumbing to the influence of Germany and America. This country can not stay out of the game. The fact that the Bolsheviks are not the recognized Government of Russia is no reason why this Government should abandon Russia to their intrigues with Germany and America.

From the Tokio Asahi

The report of America's getting the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway has increased our anxiety as to the inefficiency of the foreign policy of this Government. The Foreign Office explains that America's interest in this matter is limited to the advisory function concerning the equipments and other technical improvements of the Railway and has nothing to do with the political and military control of it. It is a thing to be accepted as friendly accommodation, according to the opinion of the Foreign Office. But there are many circumstances surrounding the matter that do not seem to permit us to consider the American attitude so lightly and kindly. In the first place, the Chinese Eastern Railway is still under the control of the anti-Bolshevik influence of Russia and it is not clear whether America has arranged for her interest in the Railway with the Bolshevik Government or simply with General Horvath. Secondly, if we suppose, as it is probably the case, that America has arranged only with General Horvath, then the American attitude in this matter is unmistakably unfriendly to the Bolsheviks. And yet America has been opposed to Japanese mobilization on the ground that it may unnecessarily excite the hostile spirit of the Bolsheviks. The two attitudes of America are plainly contradictory. Thirdly, last year when Harbin was in a disorderly condition and China was obliged to send troops to the city, the Peking Government appointed a Chinese to the command of the Railway. We could not then know on what treaty right this appointment was based. The Chinese Government once had the right to control the Railway for self-protection in case of emergency. That right was secured by agreement with the Russo-Chinese Bank in 1896, but since 1900, owing to the withdrawal of the Chinese director of the Bank and also to the Boxer War, this right has been a dead letter. Furthermore, the relation between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the South Manchuria Railway was fixed by the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905 on the basis of the situation that obtained at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War. Later by a secret treaty between Japan and Russia the two countries agreed to certain definite conditions concerning this relation. We feared when the Peking Government appointed the Chinese commander that if this Government ignored such uncertain and unauthorized moves of China the example might some day be pushed to the control of the South Manchuria Railway. At the same time we knew that China cannot do anything effective concerning these two railways without the agreement and assistance of this country and were confident that nothing serious was involved in the Chinese move. We doubted only whether or not the Government was back of the Chinese move. Fourthly, at the same time that the Peking Government appointed the Chinese commander there was a rumor that the British Minister was encouraging China to recover the Chinese Eastern Railway. The rumor startled us. Then in February of this year there was a report that General Horvath went to Peking, with the Director of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and began negotiating for the operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the joint interest of China and France. They were thought to be planning to convert the Russo-Asiatic Bank into a Franco-Chinese Bank. All these reports were received in this country with great anxiety.

The End of the Plague

(Contributed)

It can be said that one thing has been done well in China. That is the suppression of the outbreak of pneumonic plague which at one time threatened to over run the country and which later threatened to continue until its transformation into the bubonic form was feared. Now it can truthfully be said that no apprehension on this subject is entertained. The absence of newspaper reports and newspaper comments confirms this. Plague no longer occupies a place in people's minds. Practically it is forgotten. And for a very good reason. It no longer exists or appears to exist.

In some places not yet medically inspected there is some dubiety as to whether the pest continues or not, and until certainty prevails on the subject, the existing plague prevention machinery will remain in operation. Emergency hospitals will be established at Suiyuan and Fengchen. Nanking will continue its preventive organisation for a little time yet. To all intents and purposes, however, plague may be regarded as entirely suppressed, and on this excellent result the Plague Prevention Commission and the Ministry of Interior, especially Yu Pao-hsien, the Vice-Minister, on whose shoulders fell the burden of this most difficult work, are to be heartily congratulated. They have overcome the prejudices of ignorant natives and the indifference of selfish officials, and coordinated the efforts of medical and lay workers with such success as the present happy outcome indicates.

Chinese Savings Banks Adopt American Methods

E. W. Ames, vice-president of the American Steel Export Company, who has been in China for some time investigating the possibilities of the country for his company, recently visited the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank at 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai. As he entered the office of K. P. Chen, the general manager, he glanced at the furniture and fittings and remarked:

"This office looks as though it had been transported bodily from some American bank and set up here in China."

Then Mr. Ames looked at the office furniture again, and made the further remark that it closely resembled his own office in New York. Mr. Ames was correct, for the office of the general manager of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank was an exact duplication of Mr. Ames' office in New York. Two years ago when this bank was organized the directors duplicated in every practical particular a modern American bank, and in looking through the pages of one of the American magazines devoted to the banking business they saw a picture of a well-fitted office that appealed to them. The office that they selected happened to be that of Mr. Ames in New York, hence his surprise on visiting the bank a few weeks ago to find his own office completely reproduced in a Chinese bank on the other side of the world.

Since it is rather unusual to begin the description of a bank by considering the furniture, we will now turn to the more important elements in this new and rather unusual banking institution conducted in Shanghai entirely by Chinese. In the *Commerce Reports* issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., for December 29, 1917, we find the following description of this bank, written by A. W. Ferrin, a special agent of the Department, who is now in China:

"The purpose of this bank, four of whose staff are Chinese trained in America, is to operate along American lines. Its banking department handles checking accounts, receives fixed deposits, discounts commercial paper, and buys and sells bills of exchange, making a specialty of domestic exchange. A novel and decidedly American feature is the "ladies department" a special counter and a room for women customers, which is under the charge of an English-speaking Chinese woman teller, Miss Yin, who was educated at the McTyeire Girls' school in Shanghai. The savings department of the bank allows 4 per cent on savings accounts and larger interest (seven per cent) on fixed and special deposits. A safe-deposit vault for the use of customers is now under construction. An evening school for the instruction of employees in Chinese and English and in the theory and practice of banking is conducted by the bank, and has been so successful that two of the pupil-employees will be sent to New York next year for a course of post-graduate instruction in some New York bank."

The balance sheet showing the business and condition of the bank on December 31, 1917, as audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, shows deposits of Mex. $2,067,768.24. During the twelve months period of 1917 the bank paid a dividend to its stock-

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holders of 9½ per cent on its capital of $300,000, which explains in some measure why the bank now has many imitators on the part of other Chinese banks in the Settlement. There are now said to be at least twenty other Chinese banks in Shanghai alone that are conducting their banks or planning to conduct them on the same modern American lines of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings institution. The condensed statement of the bank for June 30, 1917, follows:

LIABILITIES

Capital	$300,000.00
Reserves	10,000.00
Surplus and Profits	26,396.60
Interest Suspense etc	3,622.95
Acceptances etc	53,589.66
Deposits	1,668,088.74
	$2,061,697.95

ASSETS

Investments	$23,706.42
Loans, Discounts, etc	1,315,610.35
Bankers Association Building Fund	5,431.72
Customers Liabilities	2,112.09
Vaults, Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	11,460.00
Cash on hand and at Banks	703,377.37
	$2,061,697.95

Although the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank has been in operation but a little more than two years it has branches established and in operation at Soochow and Wusih and a student branch at St. John's University in Shanghai. It has agencies at Nanking, Changchow and South Tungchow. In addition it has established relations with the Irving National Bank & Trust Company of New York and the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco, and has further plans in this direction.

Since this REVIEW has in the past on several occasions discussed banking conditions in China from the standpoint of Americans and Chinese, something should be said regarding the service of this bank. It is located on Ningpo Road and in order that its customers may know just where it is located the bank has published a pocket map of Shanghai printed in both Chinese and English with the location of the bank plainly indicated. The lobby and various departments of the bank are arranged for the convenience of customers and there is a separate room for Chinese coolies and shroffs so that they will not interfere with the convenience of customers who visit the bank personally. There is a large steel and concrete vault where the silver reserve is carried and in addition there is under construction a modern safety-deposit vault where customers may store their valuables in individual locked-boxes at a small monthly charge.

And now something about the men who have *made* this bank: K. P. Chen, the general manager, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania where he specialized in banking in the Wharton School of Commerce. Y. C. Tong, the managing director is a former student of Columbia University of 1881. S. C. Chu, the sub-manager, is a graduate of Yale University of 1910, and Chalmers Chow, head of the bond department, is a graduate of Trinity College. Y. S. Tung and T. P. Yang, the other officers, are graduates of colleges in China. The directors are: Chuan Teh-tse, chairman, a retired Chinese business man; Ling Tsiang-chur, proprietor of the Amoy Sugar Refinery and other business in Amoy; Hsu Sui-sen, manager of the Yung Yuan Cotton Company; Lu Yin-Tsai, manager Tung Hwei Kung Cotton Company, Shaoshan; H. H. Kung, managing director Yu Hua Bank of Taiku; Wong Siao Lai, manager Jo Yi Wo Silk Trading Company; Y. C. Tong, former director Chinese Telegraph Administration; Li Ming, manager Chekiang Industrial Bank of Shanghai; P. P. Ching, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and former director of the National Conservancy Bureau; M. Y. Chung, former managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking railway and Hangchow-Ningpo Railway; Y. R. Sun, manager of the Chung Foo Union Bank of Shanghai, and K. P. Chen, a member of the auditing committee of the Bank of China. Among the advisory committee are such well-known Chinese as C. C. Nieh, managing director of the Heng Foong Cotton Mill; Y. P. Whang, vice-chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association; David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.; Nicholas Tsu, director of the Nicholas Tsu Engineering Works; Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, a professor at St. John's University; S. K. Tsao, general secretary Shanghai Y. M. C. A.; C. T. Wang, former secretary. The Senate and managing director of the China Express Company, Shanghai; P. P. Ching, and Y. C. Tong.

The bank now has more than 2,000 separate depositors in its savings department, many of whom are foreigners in all parts of China. And as mentioned in the foregoing it maintains in the rooms over the bank a school where its employees are taught modern banking methods and the Chinese and English languages. This fall the bank plans to send two of its employees to the United States to make a special study of American banking methods in order that the service of the institution may be still further improved.

Y. C. Tong, the managing director, is one of the best known among Chinese business men. He first visited America in 1872, and as an indication of the *newness* of America at the time of his visit the train in which he travelled to New York was held up by bandits and the passengers robbed of their valuables. He is a director of the Y. M. C. A. in China and in addition is a director in more than fifty Chinese religious, eleemosynary, educational and charitable institutions.

The REVIEW is glad to devote this space to a description of this bank and its functions because it is an excellent example of the possibilities of modern business methods on the part of the Chinese, and some little indication of what will happen in China in the next few years, provided modern methods and ideas are allowed to develop in China. It is also an excellent example to a certain class of uninformed foreigners in China who are always ready and willing to cast aspersions on any Chinese attempt to do business in a modern way. From the way this bank is growing and also from the way the twenty and more other Chinese banks in the Settlement are growing and developing, foreign bankers who are not awake to the tendencies are quite likely to find themselves outdone in modern banking practice by the Chinese themselves. Chinese banking is perhaps the oldest banking institution in the world, but from the standpoint of modern bank practice it is a development of the last dozen years. A few years ago there was no such thing as a

written record of a banking transaction in China. Banking was entirely personal and dependent upon the word or *chop* of the banker and his customer. With this fact in mind it's an education to walk into such a modern institution as that here described and find the latest card-index system and office appliance in use. To test the service of the institution the writer watched a new customer open an account. In ten minutes the transaction had been completed and a pass book, together with a toy souvenir savings bank, delivered. Upon the toy bank was printed in both Chinese and English the axiom: "Save your dimes and your dollars will take care of themselves."

Wolfram Deposits in the Hongkong District

The American Consul-General at Hongkong reports that the development of wolframite deposits in the "New Territory" has proceeded with gratifying success. Unlike the deposits in Chinese territory, from which most of the wolframite now being shipped to the United States and Europe is obtained and which consists of "pockets" scattered over a large area, the deposits being worked in Hongkong are the actual ore strata or ledges extending indefinitely into the earth.

Six outcrops of tungsten-bearing ore have been located in the area. Three of these outcrops have been more or less developed and are producing ore running as high as 18 per cent tungsten, the veins being 10 to 19 inches in thickness. It is yet to be determined how deeply and over how much area these ledges extend, but there is every reason to expect a very considerable area of ore at a reasonable depth below the surface of the earth, and it is altogether within the range of possibility that the deposits are among the most important in the world. The syndicate operating the deposits, under licence of the Hongkong Government, includes British and American interests.

Men in the wolfram export trade report even more extensive deposits of the ore in Hunan province, about four days' journey from Hongkong. They are being investigated by American mining interests.

The American Ambassador in London reports that instructions have now been sent to the Governor of Hongkong to the effect that any United States firm may receive periodical shipments of wolfram via Hongkong, licence not to be granted in advance, but only when the ore has been bought and is ready for shipment.

British firms must offer the ore to the Ministry of Munitions first, and if it is refused they may then sell to the United States.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Japanese paper at Dairen recently published a paragraph with reference to the taking over of the Harbin privately-owned electrical plants by a Japanese corporation that the Harbin Municipal Council has notified the Japanese Consulate General that the Council reserves the right to demand that the new company should remove all poles and wires; this in view of the fact that the Council may at some future time decide to embark in the manufacture of electricity on its own account.

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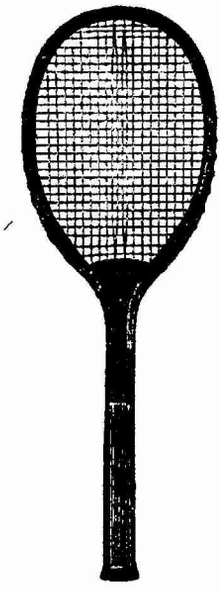

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Acids
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Caustic Sodas
Dyewoods
Dyewood Extracts
Acid Colors
Basic and other Colors
Greases

Direct Colors
Sulphur Colors
Tanning Extracts
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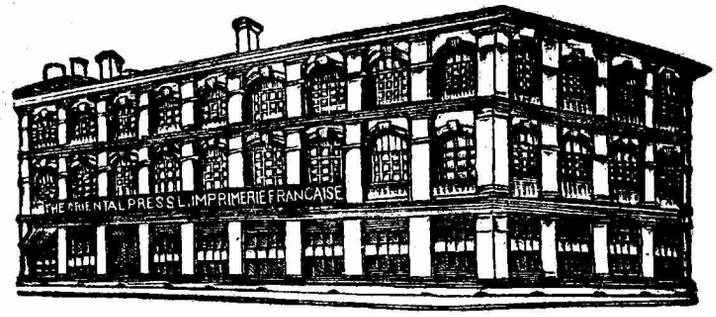

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The Shanghai Customs' returns show that 48,000 gallons of American kerosene oil were taken to Vladivostock on the Russian steamer *Penza* March 28. It is *apropos* to note that in pre-war-days only Russian (Batuom) oil went to Vladivostock, foreign oils being discriminated against with a duty which at times was levied at the rate of 100%.

The second American bank to open branches in Brazil, South America, is the American Mercantile Bank of Brazil, incorporated under the laws of Connecticut. The Guaranty Trust Company and the Messrs. Seligman, bankers, both of New York, are the chief stockholders. The initial capital of the bank is $2,000,000, and its headquarters will be in the city of Para.

San Francisco's foreign commerce for the year 1917 broke all previous records for that port, the combined exports and imports showing an increase of $159,231,253. Of this amount there was an increase for the year of $44,469,439 in exports and $114,761,813 in imports. The month of December broke all records for imports, with a total of $16,966,629 and of exports amounting to $17,232,385.

The net profits of the American Locomotive Company for the six months ending December 31, 1917, before deducting taxes, were $6,010,000, which included $439,376 profit on munitions business and $5,570,633 from the regular locomotive business of the company. The net profit for the six months ending December 31, 1916, was $5,543,334. Unfilled orders on December 31 last amounted to $75,624,849 in value.

The recent action of President Wilson in fixing the price of aluminum calls attention to the rapid growth of this industry in the United States, which has now become the leading world producer of aluminum. A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that the production of aluminum in the United States has grown from 60,000 lbs. in 1890 to 7,000,000 in 1900, 48,000,000 in 1910, 100,000,000 in 1915, 140,000,000 in 1916, and approximately 180,000,000 in 1917, these figures being in very round terms. The value of the product, which amounted to a couple of million dollars in 1900, was 16 millions in 1915, and approximately 46 millions in 1917. Aluminum is proving an acceptable substitute for tin in certain industries, and its cost is now no greater than that of tin. Bauxite, the mineral from which most of the world's aluminum is produced, is found in many parts of the United States, though the bulk of that now used in the industry is the product of the state of Arkansas, and is turned into the finished aluminum at several great establishments in various parts of the country, the most important being at Niagara Falls.

The shipbuilding capacity in Japan is now put at 700,000 tons a year. The number of building ways has increased to 120 and it is anticipated that the industry in Japan will grow more prosperous if some guarantee for the supply of iron material in exchange for vessels be secured from the United States. There are more than 40 shipbuilding yards in Japan employing upwards of three thousand hands each. The greatest number is in Osaka, the rest being in Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Kobe and Yokohama. Their combined capital was roughly Yen 36,500,000 before the war, but now it stands at Yen 63,750,000 or so. Although the exact number of ways is doubtful, together with the correct estimate of Japan's total tonnage, they are now known to be able to turn out freight or passenger ships of more than 10,000 tons. Wooden boats of 1,000 tons or more can also be turned out. During last year the yards launched 72 vessels above 1,000 tons, the tonnage of which amounted to 332,617 tons. In November last year their activity reached its height, when 10 ships with a total tonnage of 38,627 tons were launched. August last year was the dullest month for those yards, when three ships with a combined tonnage of 10,000 tons were launched and equipped. Of the total 18 vessels, representing over 30,000 tons, have been sold to the Entente Powers, leaving a balance of 59 vessels of over 250,000 tons for which the authorities paid Yen 5,500,000 as subsidy to the various shipbuilding companies.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Major A. M. Hall; Captain E. O. Smith; Mrs. E. O. Cutter, Peking; J. S. Newall, Hongkong; A. A. Claxton; H. E. Heacock; Miss E. Williams; C. St. Clair; C. G. Sheldon, Manila; C. G. Lane, Manila; Mrs. C. G. Lane, Manila; Ridley; G. C. Schniedei, New York; F. A. Swabanet, New York; J. L. Jeffcoat, Chosen; H. Holter, San Francisco; Carter, San Francisco; Paul Sandes, Japan; G. T. Guignard, Japan; G. M. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Scott, San Francisco; V. M. Myer, Manila; G. Moule; A. Newman, Manila; Mme. Lily, Manila; Mrs. E. G. Wyman, Hongkong; Miss E E. Fuller; F. Takagaki, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hilles, Manila; H. F. Pelton; Major J. G. Stevenat, Manila; H. Fletcher, Chefoo; Mrs. E. Scott, Hongkong; Sobilschansky, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Heath; J. E. Mann; W. Hughes, Bradford; T. Sard, Yokohama; Zalowski, Harbin; A Caton, Dairen; J. S. Brown; A. R. Jenkins; H. Blemenberg, Kobe; Laksnabent; Nai Tep; O. D. Walker, Peking; D. A. Wilson; J. P. Babcock; Soochow; Mrs. A. C. Tweedy; Miss Price, Local; G. G. Bennison, Moscow; H. V. McKoew, Manila; A. G. Dowden, New York; P. D. G. Cain, Tientsin; T. Haiger; A. S. Coppin; K. Yamanoi, Yokohama.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: W. F. Stratton, London; Mr. and Mrs. O'Kelly and child, Marseilles; R. E. Le Lage, France; David Keith, Hongkong; F. A. Hollabaugh, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Halpin, Washington; M. Champion, Saigon; Beamel, Saigon; W. G. Symmons, Hongkong; K. N. Ismay, Nanking; J. J. Cobbs, Shanghai; E. W. Adams, Tientsin; H. M. Ware, Hongkong; O. R. Chunyat, Hongkong; A. E. Chunyat, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. Olsen and child; Mr. and Miss George Hastings; G. C. Moxon, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. B. de S. Fernands, Hongkong; W. Cosmosen, Hongkong; Dr. and Mrs. Sharp Deane, Santiago; Prince and Princess Ouktomsky; D. R. Markham; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. R. Kill; G. A. Sugg; Mr. and Mrs. Muleman and 2 children; E A. Alabaster, Hongkong; S. E. Pedersen.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dingle,: Mrs. M. Jolly, Hongkong; Mrs. M. Ropemok, Russia; Miss P. Horts; Hekking; Mrs. and Miss S. Stock; A. Griger; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. A. Zwinfer, Tokyo; E. G. Whittaker, Hongkong; L. Millar, Woosung; A. Borkett; P. Sarantedis, Russia; Burowsky, Russia; Moschkenich, Russia; E. G. Kopp; L. C. Esser, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, Chinkiang; Drysdale, Nanking; J. Cumming, Sntung; Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Hangchow; E. A. Gilmore, U. S. A.; Mrs. DeVan.

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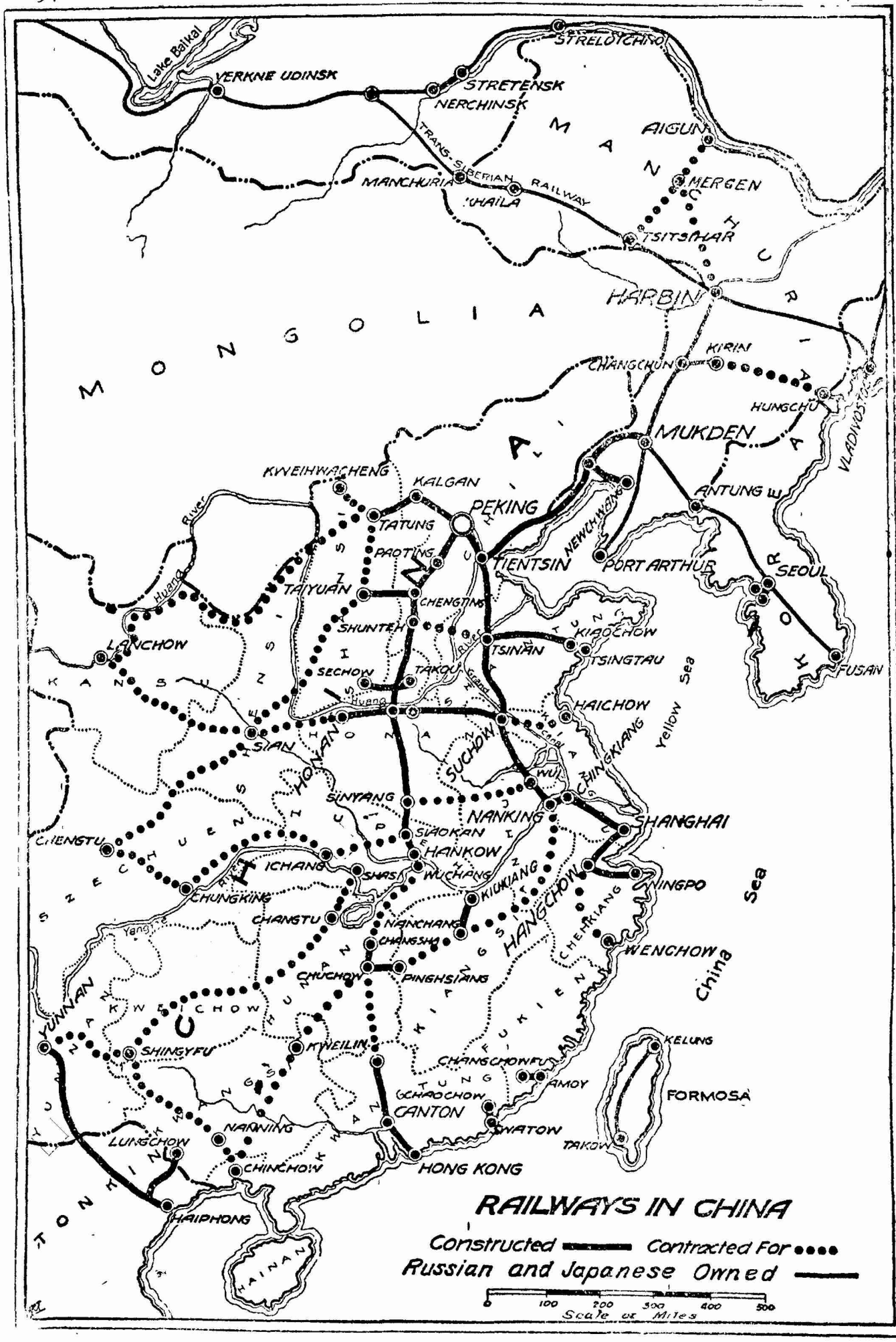

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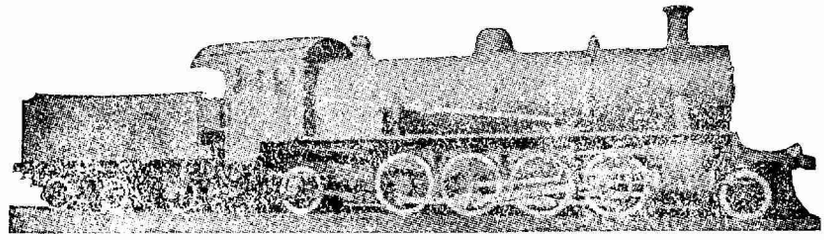
BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES



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How China Has Financed Her Railroad Lines

By Charles Denby

Former U.S. Consul-General in China

The Railways of China have been financed by direct loans of the Chinese Government. Up to 1914, these loans amounted to approximately G. $260,000,000, of which G. $7,014,460 have been repaid, leaving about G. $250,000,000 outstanding. All of these loans with the exception of G. $11,500,000 contracted in 1908, of which nearly G. $3,000,000 has been repaid, and the Belgian loan of 1898 for G. $22,500,000 which has been repaid in full, were contracted since 1900.

Redemption payments on these begin at various times from 1914 to 1920. It is to be noticed that the security pledged for these railway loans is the railway itself with the government's guarantee, and in some cases, certain taxes in addition. As a matter of fact, the railways of China have been found to be ample security. The figures for six months ending December 31, 1914, show that China's fourteen main railway lines all were run at a profit, showing a total net revenue of G. $2,300,000—this in spite of the depressing influence of the European War which has greatly cut down the carriage of ocean-borne goods. The 1914 revenues were much lower than in the preceding year. These roads all pay, and if discreetly managed will continue to pay.

Among the railway loans of China we must note one of particular interest to Americans—the Hankow-Canton railway contract for G. $5,500,000. The circumstances which gave rise to this loan were as follows: An American syndicate had secured the contract to build a line from Hankow to Canton, a distance of 700 miles; the first survey had been made, the road promised in every way to be profitable, and the American holders of the stock found opportunities to sell part of their holdings abroad. Among others the

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(*Concluded from previous page*)

King of Belgium, whose nationals had signed a contract to build a line from Hankow to Peking, became a heavy buyer. It is probable that he was influenced to buy by the natural desire to have some standing in the control of a road destined to be so closely connected in operation with the Belgian owned line. It seems, however, that the government of the British colony at Hongkong had never been pleased with the prospect of railway construction in the vicinity of that colony falling into the hands of the Americans, and the Hongkong authorities represented to the Chinese that the sale of shares to the King of the Belgians was a violation of the American contract which provided that the line should not be ceded to other than Americans. The Chinese Government probably had no feelings whatever on this subject, but it suited the purpose of the Hongkong government, backed by some Chinese of influence, to represent that there was such bitter feeling in the country traversed by the road over the bad faith of the American concessionaries that the Americans would not be permitted to continue the construction thereof. This representation couples with an offer of a handsome profit on the outlay led American capitalists to sell back their concession to the Chinese. When it was realized that the money which China paid was actually provided by Hongkong, the true nature of the transaction became apparent. The American holders of the concession had given up a valuable franchise because the policies of others conflicted with it, and incidentally American prestige received a blow from which it has not yet recovered.

Up to the present time China has not tried to finance her roads by the selling of shares. She has always borrowed on mortgage bonds, which she hastens to pay up, thus eating up the earnings and showing small profits on operation. With the actually large earning power of the Chinese railways, large stock dividends could easily be declared, which would increase the value of the stock so that it could be sold at par or above, and thus meet the needs for capital on better terms than selling mortgage bonds, and without the necessity of periodic redemption.

The Share Market

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. 22	Last Quotation, Fri. March 28	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Anglo-Dutch	3.75	4.00	4.00	3.75	
Anglo-Java	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	
Chemor United	1.12	10.25	10.25	10.25	
Consolidated	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	
Gula Kalumpong	6.55	6.20	6.20	6.20	
Pengkalan	8.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	

Banks, Industrials, Ins. Cottons Land, Etc.

H. and S. Bank	180	580	580	575
International (ord)	100	167.50	167.50	167.50
Yangtzee poo (ord)	9.30	9.15	9.15	9.15
Shanghai Cotton	142	140	140	140
Oriental Cotton	45.50	45.50	47.50	45.50
New Eng. & S. B. Wks	19	18.25	18.25	18.25
Shanghai Dock	107	107	107	106
Shanghai Waterworks	179	165	165	165

Exchange

Bar Silver	46 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	46 1/2
T. T. on London	4/4 1/2	4/5	4/5 1/2	4/4 1/2
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.57	4.49	4.57	4.49
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	94.34	93.46	95.23	93.46
Mexican	72.5	72.73	72.75	72.68
Native Int.	02	04	05	02

London Rubber Quotations

Spot	2/4 1/2	2/4 1/2
Forward	2/6 1/4	2/6 1/4
Tendency	Very Steady	Quiet

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Week ended	April 6	59, 33/
Sales during	same period	56, 079

Closing of Transfer Books & Dividends

Share	Period			Dividend
Yangtsze Ins	22/4	to	29/4	$ 18.00
Shanghai Gas	16/4	to	25/4	Tls 2.50
Java Consolidated	25/4	to	1/5	
Hall & Holtz				$ 2.00
Consolidated	16/4	to	25/4	
Chemor	15/4	to	22/4	
Anglo-Dutch	16/4	to	23/4	

R. A. CURRY
Shanghai Stock Exchange

The War in Verse

A Book of Verse of the Great War, by W. Reginald Wheeler, with a Foreword by Charlton M. Lewis, Ph. D. New York: Yale University Press. G.$2.00.

WE have before us a *libellum*, a little book, pregnant with high thought. The editor in a preface dated from Hangchow tells us that during the past two years and a half he has resided in Europe, America and Asia, and has endeavored to choose the most worthy expressions of sentiment concerning the war which have come from these three continents. We are happy to be able to congratulate him on the whole on the success which has attended his endeavors. Mr. Wheeler has excluded from his collection those poems "which seemed to be inspired by the more extreme animosities of the present conflict," and while we have regretfully looked in vain for a few favorites such as that immortal song of John Masefield, "August, 1914," we are nevertheless grateful for the care and taste that have been exercised in the selection. Mr. Lewis in his Foreword strikes the true note when he tells us that "the poetry of this war is not merely war poetry, not merely patriotic poetry; it is the poetry of an irresistible movement of human thought, reinvigorated by the very crime that was designed to arrest it."

In this book are to be found poems by such well-known writers as Laurence Binyon, Emile Cammaerts (in translation), John Galsworthy, Thomas Hardy, Henry Newbolt, Alfred Noyes and others. But it is, perhaps, only meet and right that the gems of the collection are the work of men who exchanged the pen for the sword and by the manner of their passing testified to the faith that was in them. There are five sonnets by Rupert Brooke who died on the barren shores of Gallipoli, of which we are fain to quote the last and best:—

If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England's, breathing England air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

"Into Battle" by another gallant gentlemen of England, Capt. the Hon. Julian Grenfell D.S.O. of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons who was wounded in the battle of Ypres on May 13, 1915, and died at Boulogne about a fortnight later, gives expression to the "Joy of Battle" of the born warrior:

The fighting man shall from the sun
Take warmth, and life from the glowing earth;
Speed with the light-foot winds to run,
And with the trees to newer birth;
And find, when fighting shall be done,
Great rest, and fulness after dearth.

and the warrior's appreciation of the physical endowments and "nobler powers" of the birds and beasts:

The kestrel hovering by day,
And the little owls that call by night,
Bid him be swift and keen as they,
As keen of ear, as swift of sight.

We have subscribed to the view of Mr. Lewis that the poetry of this war is not merely patriotic poetry but something higher; and yet who among us shall remain unmoved by the haughty pride of race that rings through "England to the Sea" by R. E. Vernede. This third of a valiant trinity was killed in action in France on April 9, 1917, but still lives in the heart of each of us when we read:

"Wherefore, O Sea, I, standing thus before thee,
Stretch forth my hands unto thy surge and say:
"When they come forth who seek this empire o'er thee,
And I go forth to meet them—on that day
"God grant to us the old Armada weather,
The winds that rip, the heavens that stoop and lour
Not till the Sea and England sink together,
Shall they be masters! Let them boast that hour!"

We can heartily recommend this book to all those who, "weary and heavy laden," seek refuge in the realms of light and song from the shadows that encompass them.

D. G.

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Thrilling Novel by Winston Churchill

The Dwelling-Place of Light, by Winston Churchill. New York: The MacMillan Co. Shanghai: Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd. Mex $3.20

WINSTON Churchill in this book has presented the problem that a young girl in a New England manufacturing town finds herself confronted with. She is caught in the great whirl of modern industrialism and in its grip she is as one held in a vice with all her powers of self-realization, of self-expression crushed. Janet is filled with a passionate "yearning to expand and expand until she should become a part of all nature". Nothing short of the very "dwelling-place of light" will satisfy her longing. She reminds one of the girl in Angela Morgan's "Imprisoned Splendor" who seems to have a soul filled with a liquid fire that demands an outlet. But instead of being able to give rein to "all the divine recklessness" in her veins, she is forced to perform the dreary round of duties in the office of one of the cotton-mills in the town. It seems to her, every evening as she leaves the gloomy building that is her prison-house, that she will never come back to it again, and yet every morning she responds to the call of its hideous siren.

The story of how Janet tries to realize the longings of her soul in a love affair with her employer, Ditmar, of the fierce way they break over the bonds of convention, and of Janet's final conviction that the whole affair from Ditmar's standpoint was one of sordid desire, is graphically told. Blind with anger against him and excited by class feeling she throws herself headlong into the task of helping with a strike that the I. W. W. is carrying on in the mills of the towns. She tries to summon up enough courage to kill Ditmar, but at the crucial moment her courage fails her—or is it that she discovers that she really loves him in spite of all that he has done? Ditmar is finally killed by an insane Italian, and Janet is taken care of through a severe illness by a friend of Brooks Insall, a young writer whose acquaintance Janet had accidentally made. Her new friends suceeed in bringing her through the illness but she dies not long after, leaving her child in the care of Brooks Insall and his friend.

The passionate longing that surged up in Janet's breast is akin to the feeling that we all have a longing "to live out our lives to the full, to discover the dwelling-place of light," of love, of happiness. But most of us are baffled in our search, just as Janet was baffled, and the book does not state nor clearly imply a way out of our difficulty. Brooks Insall and Mrs. Maturin, his friend, seem to have arrived at a partial solution of the problem, but just what this solution is, is not made clear. The whole story is an articulation of an age-old question with but a feeble answer to it.

Besides the main problem presented in the story the author gives us many other problems to think about. The difficulties involved in the relations of capital and labor, together with those brought up in the consideration of the immigration question, are touched upon. The author has a faculty for pointed and meaningful expression, a faculty that might be called epigrammatic, and this fact makes the book delightful reading.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

April 13, Cause 648, In re Theodore Moorehead's will; petition, bond, oath.
" 15, Cause 595, In re Lucy G. Werlich's will; petition, affidavit and inventory.
" 15, From Consular Court, District of Shanghai, In Re Estate of Patrick J. Corrigan, deceased; Final Report and Application.
" 16, Cause 561, Chong Kee v. The Robert Dollar Co.; submitted on briefs to be filed, plaintiff's by April 23, defendant's by April 30.
" 16, Cause 606, Ying Nyiang Tze v. Andrews & George; continued, after hearing plaintiff's testimony, until April 22 on application of plaintiff's counsel.
" 16, Cause 649, U. S. v. Pablo Antonio; information.
" 18, Cause 633, In re Alice Parker Davis' estate; bond of administrator.
" 18, Cause 649, U. S. v. Pablo Antonio, bail bond.
" 18, For Consular Court, District of Shanghai, In re Estate of Patrick J. Corrigan, deceased; order directing transfer to United States Court for China; opinion below.
" 19, Cause 633, In re Alice Parker Davis' Estate; Letters of Administration issued.

Hearings:

April 13, Cause 648, In re Theodore Moorehead's will; hearing on petition; order entered for issuance of Letters of Administration *cum testamento annexo* to Theodore P. Moorehead.
" 15, Cause 561 (578), Chong Kee v. The Robert Dollar Co.
" 16, Cause 606, Ying Nyiang Tze v. Andrews & George.
" 17, Cause 649, U. S. v. Pablo Antonio; arraignment.

Assignments for Hearing:

April 20, Cause No. 649, U. S. v. Pablo Antonio.
" 20, Cause 615, Chinese-American Company v. Tenney; on demurrer.
" 20, Cause 619 King Ping Kee v. American Food Mfg. Co.,; on demurrer.
" 22, Cause No. 606 Ying Nyiang Tze v. Andrews & George.

IN RE ESTATE OF PATRICK J. CORRIGAN, DECEASED.

(Filed April 18, 1918.)

SYLLABUS

1. DECEDENTS' ESTATES: *American Seamen dying abroad.* Secs. 46 and 50 of the Act of Congress of June 7, 1872 (Rev. Stats. Secs. 4541, 4545) relative to the estates of American seamen dying "out of the United States," have been much modified by subsequent legislation.

2— : *Legislation: The effect* of such legislation has been to confer upon this Court the authority, relative to estates of seamen dying in China, previously exercised by federal courts in the United States.

3— : *Procedure.* In other respects the procedure prescribed by the original act remains in force.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This cause comes on for hearing upon the final report of the Consular Court for the District of Shang-

hai, and its application for leave to distribute the estate of the deceased who died here about February 20 last. It appears from an affidavit of one of the local agents of the steamship "Rosewood" filed in this Court, that the decedent, at the time of his death, was employed on said ship as a seaman. A certificate of naturalization also appears in the record showing that the deceased had been admitted to citizenship by the Superior Court of San Francisco on January 26, 1914. The report above mentioned recites:—

> "That it has been impossible to locate the address, or ascertain the name, of any living relative of deceased; and, therefore, under the law, the assets of said estate should be forwarded to the U. S. District Judge for the Northern District of California."

This recital, it appears, is based upon certain sections of the act of Congress of June 7, 1882,[1] since incorporated in the Revised Statutes. Section 4541 of the latter (Sec. 46 of the original Act) read as follows:

> "Whenever any such seaman or apprentice dies at any place out of the United States, leaving any money or effects not on board of his vessel, the consular officer of the United States at or nearest the place shall claim and take charge of such money and effects, and shall, if he thinks fit, sell all or any of such effects, or any effects of any deceased seaman or apprentice delivered to him under the provisions of this Title, and shall quarterly remit to the district judge for the district embracing the port from which such vessel sailed, or the port where the voyage terminates, all moneys belonging to or arising from the sale of the effects or paid as the wages of any deceased seamen or apprentices which have come to his hands; and shall render such accounts thereof as the district judge requires."

Section 4544 of the Revised Statutes (Sec. 49 of the original Act) provides—

> "If the money and effects of any seaman or apprentice paid, remitted, or delivered to the circuit court, including the moneys received for any part of his effects which have been sold, either before delivery to the circuit court, or by its directions, do not exceed in value the sum of three hundred dollars, then, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, and to all such deductions for expenses incurred in respect to the seaman or apprentice, or of his money and effects, as the said court thinks fit to allow, the court may pay and deliver the said money and effects to any claimants who can prove themselves either to be his widow or children, or to be entitled to the effects of the deceased under his will, or under any statute, or at common law, or to be entitled to procure probate, or take out letters of administration or confirmation, although no probate or letters of administration or confirmation have been taken out, and shall be thereby discharged from all further liability in respect of the money and effects so paid and delivered; or may, if he thinks fit so to do, require probate, or letters of administration or confirmation, to be taken out, and thereupon pay and deliver the said money and effects to the legal personal representatives of the deceased; and if such money and effects exceed in value the sum of three hundred dollars, than, subject to deduction for expenses, the court shall pay and deliver the same to the legal personal representatives of the deceased."[2]

Section 4545 of the Revised Statutes (Sec. 50 of the original Act) further provided—

> "When no claim to the wages or effects of a deceased seaman or apprentice, received by a circuit court, is substantiated within six years after the receipt thereof by the court, it shall be in the absolute discretion of the court, if any subsequent claim is made, either to allow or refuse the same. Such courts shall, from time to time, pay any moneys arising from the unclaimed wages and effects of deceased seamen, which, in their opinion, it is not necessary to retain for the purpose of satisfying claims, into the Treasury of the United States, and such moneys shall form a fund for, and be appropriated to, the relief of sick and disabled and destitute seamen belonging to the United States merchant marine service."

The first and third of the sections above quoted, however, have been considerably modified by subsequent legislation. Thus in 1897 Section 4541 was amended by substituting "circuit court" for "district judge" wherever the latter phrase occurs.[3] By the same Act, Section 4545 was amended so as to read as follows:[4]

> "A circuit court, in its discretion, may at any time direct the sale of the whole or any part of the effects of a deceased seaman or apprentice, which it has received or may hereafter receive, and shall hold the proceeds of such sale as the wages of deceased seamen are held. When no claim to the wages or effects or proceeds of the sale of the effects etc,"

the balance of the section being unchanged.

At the time, therefore, of the passage of the Organic Act of 1906 creating this Court, and limiting the present jurisdiction of the consular courts, all authority of the district judges as such in such matters had ceased. The granting of the present application would be further complicated by the fact that "for the Northern District of California" two judges are provided.[5]

But the Organic Act above mentioned effected numerous changes in the jurisdiction and procedure of American courts in China. Previously the appellate tribunal therefrom was the Circuit Court for the District of California[6] for which this Court was thereupon substituted.[7] Moreover the whole system of administering the estates of decedents was changed by this legislation.[8] It was provided that—

> "The said United States Court for China shall have and exercise supervisory control over the discharge by consuls and vice-consuls of the duties prescribed by the laws of the United States relating to the estates of decedents in China * * * * The said judge shall have power to require at any time reports from consuls or vice-consuls in respect of all their acts and doings relating to the estate of any such deceased person."[9]

This language, it will be seen, is broad and sweeping. This Court is given "control" over the discharge of duties previously prescribed for consuls "relating to the estates of decedents in China" which would include the estates of seamen and the consular duties required by the Act of 1872. And in all such matters the Judge of this Court is empowered to require reports at any time. The conferring of such extensive powers upon this Court would seem to exclude their exercise by any other court. Congress could hardly have intended to give this Court "supervisory control" with power to require reports in *all* such cases and at the same time to continue the authority previously enjoyed by circuit courts in the United States with reference to the estates of seamen dying in China and to require the furnishing of reports to such courts. The whole purpose of the legislation of 1906 was to centralize authority in a tribunal established on the ground and the language used is sufficiently comprehensive to justify the conclusion

1. 17 U. S. Stats. at Large, Chap. 322, Secs. 46, 50.
2. See this section construed, In re Holmberg's Estate, 193 Fed, 260.
3. Act of Congress of March 3, 1897, 29 U. S. States. at Large, Ch. 389, Sec. 4.
4. Id. Sec. 7.
5. Judicial Code, Sec. 1.
6. U. S. Revised Statutes, Secs. 4093-4096; See The Spark v. Lee Choi Chum, 1 Sawy (U. S.) 713, 22 Fed. Cas. 13206 (1872); Tazaymon v. Twombley, 5 Sawy (U. S.) 79, 23 Fed. Cas. 13810 (1878).
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, Sec. 2.
8. In re Winn's Estate, U. S. Court for China, January 29, 1913 per Thayer J.
9. 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, Sec. 2.

that all authority inconsistent therewith, and previously exercised by other tribunals, was taken away.

The Judicial Code of 1911 effected a still further change in the legislation here reviewed by abolishing the circuit courts[10] and transferring their authority and jurisdiction to the district courts.[11] This in a way restored the original phraseology of the Act of June 7, 1872, for the phrases "district judge" as there used and "district court" as employed in the Judicial Code have been held substantially equivalent.[12] But if we are correct in our view that the legislation of 1906 had already transferred such authority to this Court, as regards estates in China, these provisions of the Judicial Code had no effect here.

And were it otherwise the same result would seem to follow. For the original Act of 1872 conferred the authority in question upon the "judge of the district court of the port from which such ship sailed, or the port where the voyage terminates."[13] It appears from the affidavit above mentioned that the voyage of the ship in question terminated at Shanghai and this Court would seem to meet the designation of "the district court" in such cases. For even territorial courts have been so designated[14] and if said voyage had terminated in Hawaii or Alaska it would hardly be questioned that the United States Courts in those localities would have exercised the jurisdiction here sought. This Court while exercising much of the jurisdiction commonly possessed by a state court, nevertheless derives its entire authority from the Federal Government. It is exclusively a court of the United States and of the three grades of such courts it naturally belongs in the same class with the district courts.

We hold, therefore, that the effect of the legislation above reviewed is to confer upon this Court the authority as regards the settlement of estates of American seamen dying in China previously exercised by courts in the United States. In other respects the procedure presrcibed by the Act of June 7, 1872, remains in force, and had it appeared from any of the reports previously furnished by the consular court in this case that it involved the estate of such a seaman we should have directed the entire assets of the said estate to be forwarded to this Court at once. As it is we can only treat the action of the consular court in effecting the sale of the assets as having been taken in behalf, and under the direction of this Court, and henceforth the procedure above mentioned will be followed.

It is accordingly ordered that the funds now in the hands of the consular court be forwarded to this Court for disposition pursuant to the provisions of the Act of June 7, 1872, as amended.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

10. Act of March 3, 1911, 36 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 231, Sec. 289.
11. Id. Sec. 291.
12. Tsoi Yii v. U. S. 129 Fed. 585; U. S. v. Gee Lee, 50 Fed. 271.
13. 17 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 322, Sec. 46.
14. U. S. v. Haskins, 3 Sawy. 262, 26 Fed. Cas. 213.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of THEODORE MOOREHEAD, Deceased. | Cause No. 648

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 21, 1918, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

THEODORE P. MOOREHEAD,
Administrator with the will annexed,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China,
April 13, 1918.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of WINFIELD S. SWEET, Deceased. | Cause No. 646 | Special Proceeding No. 243 (*Testamentary*)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Winfield S. Sweet, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before the 6th day of October, 1918, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to the undersigned.

JOSIE M. SWEET,
Executrix.
HANGCHOW, CHINA.

Dated April 6, 1918.